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Agency	6.00	Dr. Iran	1.00	France	1.00	Italy	1.00
Spain	1.00	U.S.	1.00	U.K.	1.00	West Germany	1.00
Belgium	50	FR	50	FR	50	FR	50
Canada	3.15	FR	3.15	FR	3.15	FR	3.15
Denmark	11.00	DK	11.00	DK	11.00	DK	11.00
Finland	8.50	FR	8.50	FR	8.50	FR	8.50
Germany	7.00	DM	7.00	DM	7.00	DM	7.00
Greece	15.00	DR	15.00	DR	15.00	DR	15.00
Japan	100	Yen	100	Yen	100	Yen	100
Norway	8.00	Nkr	8.00	Nkr	8.00	Nkr	8.00
Sweden	10.00	Skr	10.00	Skr	10.00	Skr	10.00
Switzerland	2.50	FR	2.50	FR	2.50	FR	2.50
Taiwan	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00
Thailand	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00
U.S.	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00
U.K.	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00
West Germany	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00	FR	1.00
Yugoslavia	2.25	FR	2.25	FR	2.25	FR	2.25

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erduhl is the only...
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found about a year...
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The head and torso...
and put on display...
own museum. El Mercurio

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John Paul Censures Cold War Encyclical Says Rival Ideologies Hurt Third World

By Roberto Suro
New York Times Service
ROME — Pope John Paul II issued a major encyclical Friday that condemns the ideological rivalry between East and West, saying it subjects poor nations to imperialistic "structures of sin" that deny them freedom and development.

"Solidumdo Rei Socialis," the pope's seventh encyclical, is equally critical of capitalism and Marxism as "imperfect" systems urgently in need of radical correction, but its harshest attack on the superpowers is for what the pope sees as a playing out of their competition in the Third World, thus reducing developing nations to "parts of a machine, cogs on a gigantic wheel."

The 20,000-word document, whose English title is "The Social Concerns of the Church," provides an authoritative Roman Catholic analysis of global politics and directs church views on many social issues. An encyclical letter is the highest form of papal teaching, and Catholics are expected to give its message assent and obedience.

In an introduction, John Paul says this encyclical is meant to commemorate the 20th anniversary of Pope Paul VI's "Populorum Progressio," or "Progress of the Peoples," an influential encyclical that proclaimed that "development is the new name for peace."

To updating his predecessor's teachings, which were in fact published in 1967, John Paul focuses on the development of poor nations as crucial to humanity's survival, as did Paul, but he offers a new emphasis on the role of the superpowers and their allies that the world is divided into rival ideological blocs, he writes. For a direct obstacle to the real transformation of the conditions of underdevelopment, he says, is the "blatant" and "unconscionable" "suspect" concept for security, which divides the world into two united cooperation, "and he complains that "each of the two blocs harbors in its own way a tendency towards imperialism."

The encyclical insists that "the Church's social doctrine is not a 'third way' between liberal capitalism and Marxist collectivism." The pope argues that many of the world's problems, especially lack of progress in the Southern Hemisphere, must be viewed from a moral perspective and not just as economic and political issues. The solutions, he says, are also primarily of a moral nature.

The Image Fray: Is Dole's Spirit Mean?

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — When a brooding Senator Bob Dole stared into a television camera and told Vice President George Bush to "stop lying about my record," he instantly revived an image that stems from his early political career and particularly his 1976 campaign as the Republican vice presidential candidate.

It is the image of Mr. Dole as a slashing, partisan "hatchet man" who plays the game of politics according to his own rules or no rules at all. In the aftermath of that moment of television on Tuesday, and of Mr. Dole's loss to Mr. Bush in the New Hampshire primary, associates of the Senate Republican leader have rushed to his defense. Several of his Senate colleagues called a news conference Thursday to defend his record on taxes and other issues against the Bush campaign charges that provoked the outburst—including suggestions that Mr. Dole wants to raise taxes.

One Dole supporter, Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum, a fellow Kansas Republican, also complained that Mr. Dole had been subjected to a "double standard."

"The vice president lashes out in sometimes rather crude language and no one says anything," she said. Double standard or not, the issue is part of the 1988 Republican presidential contest, and it is one that Mr. Dole and his advisers were aware might be

perilous for him. According to one source, Mr. Dole's campaign manager, William E. Brock 3d, frequently urged Mr. Dole to "keep smiling," to which the candidate, whose sometimes acid wit is irrepresible, replied, "After a while, people are going to ask who is that jerk who is always going around smiling."

It is a battle of perceptions, and just as Mr. Bush must be wary of anything that feeds the so-called "wimp" factor in his public persona, Mr. Dole must guard against a revival of what Rich Bond, a senior Bush campaign aide, gleefully described as Mr. Dole's "Darby Vader" image, a reference to the masked villain in the movie "Star Wars."

The image no longer fits the reality, according to Dole supporters, who insist that he has mellowed and matured, finally overcoming a deep personal bitterness that was probably rooted in the crippling wound he suffered as a 21-year-old combat infantryman in Italy in 1945.

"I was really struck by how mellow, polite, open and friendly he was compared to those old days," said Norman Watts, political director of the Dole campaign. "I think it is a praiseworthy fundamental change that has to do with age," the influence of his second wife, Elizabeth, and the success he has achieved in the Senate.

Mr. Watts said Mr. Dole "doesn't seem to have that jocular instinct as the automatic reaction to stimuli." But even Mr. Dole's strongest supporters do not claim that he has undergone a complete personality change. And some voters still perceive that he has a mean streak. According to NBC News exit polls of New Hampshire primary voters, 30 percent of those surveyed said they agreed that Mr. Dole has a mean streak, while 30 percent disagreed and 40 percent said they were not sure.

One associate described Mr. Dole as "demanding" and said the candidate's temper could still flare, as it did on primary election day in New Hampshire when he told a pestering voter to "get back in your cage." He has struggled with, but clearly not overcome, the vice presidential candidate. Mr. Dole was ebbsen, in part, for his sharp tongue and extreme partisanship and was assigned by Mr. Ford and the campaign manager, Stuart Spencer, to "take on the world," especially the Democratic candidates, Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale, Mr. Watts said.

Mr. Dole seemed "comfortable" in the role, he added. It was during a nationally televised debate with Mr. Mondale in that campaign that Mr. Dole made the charge that all the Americans killed in armed conflict in this century were the victims of "Democratic wars."

Mr. Watts said Mr. Dole "doesn't seem to have that jocular instinct as the automatic reaction to stimuli." But even Mr. Dole's strongest supporters do not claim that he has undergone a complete personality change. And some voters still perceive that he has a mean streak.



"Keep smiling," the campaign manager advised.

Namibia Bombing Kills 14

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service
JOHANNESBURG — A bomb exploded Friday in a crowded South African-owned bank in the northern Namibian border town of Oshana, killing at least 14 people and injuring 31, officials said.

The police blamed the blast on the South-West Africa People's Organization, or SWAPO, the guerrilla group that has waged a 21-year battle for independence for Namibia, also known as South-West Africa. The country is administered by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions. SWAPO denied any role.

The bombing came at a time when SWAPO military activity in the border region had fallen dramatically in the face of heavy South African military pressure. Police officials in Windhoek, the Namibian capital, said the victims included 10 women, one child and three men, all civilians. They said one of the women killed was white and that the rest of the victims were black.

A police spokesman, Kirie Durand, said approximately 55 pounds (25 kilograms) of plastic explosives were used in the bomb, which demolished the branch of the First National Bank in Oshana. The town serves as the main South African Army base operating along the Angolan border with Namibia. The authorities said that a fire hampered rescue operations and that the death toll could rise. Christopher Ball, the chief executive of the bank, flew to Oshana from Johannesburg after the explosion. The parent bank, South Africa's largest, was Barclays before the British firm divested its holdings in South Africa last year.

Although no group claimed responsibility for the blast, Mr. Durand said, "This confirms Sam Nujoma's New Year's message when he said he will bring the struggle to the home of every Namibian." Mr. Nujoma is president of SWAPO. SWAPO's spokesman in Windhoek, Hiddipo Hamutenya, said his group had nothing to do with the explosion.

"The bomb is part of South Africa's dirty propaganda campaign to smear the name of SWAPO," Mr. Hamutenya said. The bank was the target of a bombing last year, though no one was killed then. On Friday, the bank was packed with lunchtime customers when the bomb exploded at 12:55 P.M., the police said. The South African Press Association said that most of the customers were employees of the Owamboland civil administration who had just been paid. The administration governing the 220-mile-wide (350-kilometer-wide) Owamboland tribal territory has been criticized by SWAPO as collaborators. Reports from Oshana said that security guards had locked the bank's doors to control the crowd until those inside had been served and that some customers waiting outside were injured in the blast. Efforts by Namibia's multiracial transitional government to draft a constitution that could lead to independence for the former German



Mikhail Deviatarov of the Soviet Union, left, in the 15-kilometer cross-country skiing competition, coming in first Friday, while Marina Kiehl, the West German gold medalist in the women's downhill ski event, grips her toy devil mascot and watches the competition in Calgary.



Marina Kiehl, the West German gold medalist in the women's downhill ski event, grips her toy devil mascot and watches the competition in Calgary.

U.S. Standard of Living Under Pressure

By John Meehan
International Herald Tribune
NEW YORK — Four months after the stock market collapse, Americans are still awaiting the economic consequences. But the national preoccupation with the question of whether or not a recession will develop has diverted attention from developments that analysts say could jeopardize improvements in the U.S. standard of living over the next decade and beyond.

Few analysts suggest that the era of prosperity that has characterized American society during the post-World War II period is over. But they believe that more resources will have to be devoted to paying

off the national debt and redressing the trade deficit. Not surprisingly, they argue, Americans may have to forego some benefits.

Certain indicators seem to imply that changes have already occurred. Statistics show a downward trend in incomes. Import prices rose 14.8 percent last year, the biggest increase since the government began keeping these statistics in 1983. And for the first time since the 1930s, the percentage of Americans who own homes has been dropping.

The U.S. economy, some analysts contend, has embarked on a long period of only modest expansion. Researchers at Hudson Institute expect American living standards to improve slowly until the turn of the century, with the economy expected to expand at an average rate of 2.9 percent, compared with 3.1 percent for the rest of the world.

"We're going to be in a squeeze unless we make some adjustments," said Arnold Packer, an economist with the Indianapolis-based institute. Still, even with a reduced rate of growth, the United States would

New Korea Cabinet Much Like the Old

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service
TOKYO — President-elect Roh Tae Woo of South Korea, who takes office next week, named a cabinet Friday with seven prominent ministers from the current government keeping their positions.

Mr. Roh's campaign speeches had stressed change from the present authoritarian regime, but instead his emphasis in announcing the new cabinet line-up was on political and economic continuity. Seven of his 23 appointments kept portfolios that they had held in the outgoing government of President Chun Doo Hwan, who seized power with Mr. Roh's help in a 1980 military coup. The caretowers included the ministers for foreign affairs, finance, home affairs, justice and sports, a post of considerable importance because of this summer's Olympic Games in Seoul.

The Home Affairs Ministry has ultimate responsibility for South Korea's 120,000-member national police force, which was greatly expanded under President Chun and, in the opinion of critics, was often used for political suppression. By retaining the incumbent minister, Lee Sang Hee, as well as Justice Minister Chung Hae Chang, Mr. Roh seemed to signal that he feels no urgency for shifts in the criminal-justice system.

Conspicuously, he also avoided any announcement about whether he would change the leadership of the National Security Planning Agency, formerly known as the Korean Central Intelligence Agency. During the campaign, Mr. Roh promised to reform the country's pervasive intelligence network, turning its attention from domestic surveillance and toward North Korea and other external threats. With the reappointment of Finance Minister Sakong Il, Mr. Roh indicated further that he would not

See KOREA, Page 5

Chirac Retracts Pledge About 1998 World Cup

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Seeking presidential votes, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac promised Thursday evening that France would stage the finals of the World Soccer Cup in 1998, but the cup's governing body promptly stated Friday that the decision was not his to make.

Afterwards, the prime minister pulled back from his promise, leaving himself politically embarrassed. He acknowledged that France was no more than "very well placed" to stage the finals.

At a political rally before an estimated 6,000 people in Dijon, Mr. Chirac said he had "already negotiated" a contract with Jojo Havelange, the president of the 158-nation International Federation of Association Football, known as FIFA, which organizes the cup. But Guido Tognoni, a FIFA

spokesman in Zurich, said, "Mr. Havelange would certainly have said no such thing." Mr. Havelange could not be reached for comment. Mr. Tognoni said the question will not even be discussed officially until after the 1990 World Cup in Italy. "It is impossible to designate someone for 1998 until we have designated someone for 1994," he said. The decision will be made by the federation's 24-man executive committee.

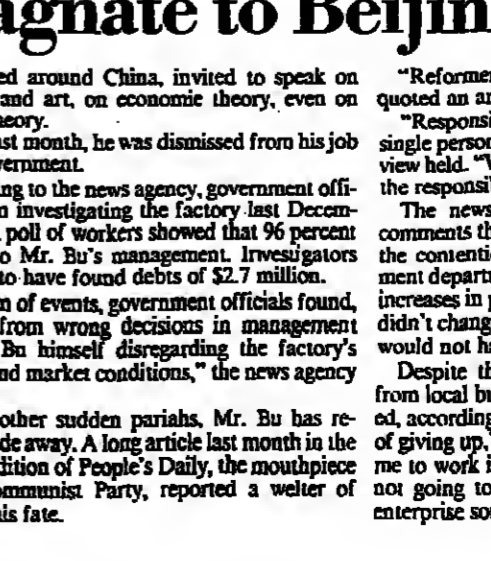
Asked if it would have been possible for the matter to have been decided privately between Mr. Chirac and Mr. Havelange, the spokesman replied, "No, no. Absolutely impossible." Neither FIFA nor the prime minister's office deny that Mr. Chirac has had contacts with Mr. Havelange in his capacity as mayor of Paris, during the city's unsuccessful bid for the 1992 Olympic Games. See CHIRAC, Page 5

U.S. Spy Hunters Are Stalking Israel's 'Mr. X'

By Bob Woodward and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Nearly a year after the Israeli spy Jonathan Jay Pollard was sentenced to life in prison, Justice Department officials have concluded that Israel almost certainly had another American espionage agent in the Central Intelligence Agency or the Defense Department, according to sources. The Justice Department is continuing its investigation to attempt to establish the identity of a second

Israeli spy, dubbed "Mr. X" by government investigators, the sources said. The belief that a Mr. X must exist grew out of a three-stage debriefing and polygraphing of Mr. Pollard over many months, the sources said. Mr. Pollard told U.S. officials that his Israeli handlers often specified by date and document control number the highly sensitive U.S. documents they wanted him to acquire, and once showed him a top secret U.S. document to which

investigators have established — he did not have access. It was an index or catalogue that Mr. Pollard was then able to use to obtain documents from U.S. intelligence agencies during one phase of his espionage. U.S. investigators have concluded that the other American — Mr. X — had provided this index and other specific information on U.S. secrets that Mr. Pollard learned from his Israeli handlers. U.S. intelligence agencies have drawn up lists of suspects, but no evidence has been developed so far pointing to any individual as a possible Mr. X.



Photocopy of a purported UN identity card signed by Colonel William Higgins who was kidnapped in Lebanon. President Ronald Reagan said that the United States would not withdraw Americans from the UN observer group despite the abduction. Page 2.

U.S. to Remain in UNIFIL Unit

Reformers can't have life tenure," the paper quoted an anonymous voice as having said. "Responsibility should not be shouldered on the single person of the factory director," a dissenting view held. "Why hasn't anybody spoken out about the responsibility of the oversight department?" The newspaper cited an economic analyst's comments that other factors were at work, despite the contention of local officials. "If the government departments above him hadn't ordered rapid increases in production and if the clothing market didn't change so much between 1985 and 1986, he would not have failed." Despite the public thrashing he has received from local bureaucrats, Mr. Bu appears undefeated, according to People's Daily. "I wouldn't think of giving up," he told the paper. "The county sent me to work in a light industry company. But I'm not going to stay there. I'll go out and run an enterprise somewhere."

Kiosk
Direct Action Chief Acquitted
PARIS (AP) — Nathalie Mignon, one of four leaders of the extreme left group Direct Action who have been refusing food for 81 days, was acquitted Friday night on charges of attempted murder at the end of her third criminal trial this month.

The other two defendants in the case, Régis Schleich and Jean-François Gaillard, also were found not guilty by the court. The three were accused in the January 1982 shooting of Alain Carpentier, then a leader of a squatters' movement in eastern Paris.

General News
Portugal has decided on an "overhaul" of the 1951 military treaty with the U.S. Page 2.

Business/Finance
The U.K. auto industry faced more strike threats from thousands of workers. Page 17.

Dow Close
The Dollar in New York
Doll 1.708
Euro 1.7425
Yen 230.15
FF 5.773

Gore Assails Dukakis and Gephardt at A Debate

By Michael Oreskes

DALLAS — Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee, who for the most part had been writing in the South for the presidential campaign to reach him, has assailed two Democratic rivals who are riding victories in the North.

Mr. Gore used a debate here to paint Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, who won the New Hampshire primary this week, as dangerously inexperienced in foreign policy. And he asserted that Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, who led the Democratic field in the Iowa caucus on Feb. 12, was misguided on trade policy and had shifted his positions on everything from the minimum wage to abortion.

"Abortion," Mr. Gore said to Mr. Gephardt, "you gave it a 180-degree reversal on that issue."

Mr. Gore's criticism of Mr. Dukakis was made Thursday within minutes of the opening of the debate, which was attended by all the Democratic candidates except Senator Paul Simon of Illinois, who was campaigning in the Middle West.

"We're selecting not just a manager of the federal bureaucracy," Mr. Gore said, "we're selecting a president of the United States."

Mr. Gore said that Mr. Dukakis, in a television interview two weeks ago, "implied it would be all right to have a Soviet client state established in Central America."

"I'm not going to sit here and listen to that," Mr. Dukakis interjected. "I never said that, I never implied that. Please get your facts straight. If you're going to be president of the United States, you'd better be accurate."

On Feb. 7, Mr. Dukakis said that he would be willing to tolerate a Soviet client state in the region provided that it was not "a platform for offensive military operations or the subversion of neighboring governments."

Mr. Gore said that Mr. Gephardt was addressing only a narrow slice of the U.S. trade problem with his proposal threatening tariffs against nations that restrict American goods.

"The principal problem is what is known as Reaganomics, which Gephardt supported," said Mr. Gore, adding that President Ronald Reagan's economic policies had driven up interest rates and the dollar and had caused a flood of imports.

Mr. Gephardt then offered an explanation of his proposal, saying he was convinced that the threat of tariffs would not bring a trade war but would make foreign competitors open up their markets.

Also at the debate, sponsored by three Texas news organizations, were former Senator Gary Hart of Colorado and the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson. Mr. Simon chose to campaign in South Dakota and Minnesota.

Mr. Jackson, who went unchallenged through the debate and was praised for his eloquence by Mr. Gore and Mr. Gephardt, complained that, with all the recriminations among the other candidates, little attention was being focused on the needs of the poor and other Americans.

Bush Leads Nevada Poll

Vice President George Bush led Nevada's Republican presidential straw poll with 27 percent, followed by Senator Bob Dole with 22 percent, the Reverend Pat Robertson with 15 percent and Representative Jack P. Kemp with 13 percent. The Associated Press reported Friday from Carson City, Nevada. The poll is nonbinding.

At a debate among the Republican candidates in Dallas on Friday night, only Mr. Bush and Mr. Kemp attended.

Mr. Dole, campaigning in Florida, said he didn't want to be part of a Bush "pop rally" in a state where the vice president once lived.

Reagan's Budget: Alive and Kicking, but Surrendering Responsibility

By Peter T. Kilborn

WASHINGTON — For once, no one is calling President Ronald Reagan's budget "dead on arrival," as Democrats in Congress described most of his earlier proposals and as indeed they turned out.

The president and Congress have already agreed on the broad outlines of how much to tax and how much to spend, so the disputes this time are in the details.

But in the view of economists who specialize in monitoring public policy and of some people involved in writing budgets, the proposal Mr. Reagan submitted to Congress on Thursday merely magnifies a surrender of responsibility for the economy that has characterized budget-making since the president's first proposal.

For both Congress and the Reagan administration, the 1989 budget is a blatant election-year accommodation of the political impulse that has produced the biggest peacetime deficits in U.S. history and a national debt of accumulated deficits that has more than doubled, to \$2 trillion, since Mr. Reagan took office. Leaders and taxpayers in the post-Reagan economy are bequeathed the burden of paying it off.

"This was a very surmountable problem that has not been resolved because of an abdication of political leadership," said Alan Blinder,

an economics professor at Princeton University. The deficits can be resolved with reductions in spending and higher taxes, he said.

"People don't like to pay taxes,"

he said. "People like the programs the government spends money on, and people like to be told fairy tales."

The federal budget is an expression of whom the government

would help and whom it would tax to mold the kind of society that it and the majority of the electorate desire. It is also often a tool for speeding up a weak economy or cooling off a strong one.

In both respects, it would seem to have served the president and the people who elected him relatively well. The delayed effects of the giant tax reductions that he and Congress enacted in 1981 helped lift the economy out of its harsh recession of 1981 and 1982 and lay

the ground for an unusually long stretch of growth.

More important, in terms of setting priorities, the president has won the most dramatic shifts since the years after the Great Depression. John H. Makin, an economist at the American Enterprise Institute, calculates that military spending will end up \$270 billion more than it would have been under the pre-Reagan budgets, spending for Social Security and other programs that distribute benefits to all who

are entitled will be \$360 billion more, and nonmilitary, nonemployment spending will be \$300 billion less.

The Reagan-era budgets also pose problems, though.

Most economists maintain that debt resulting from the deficits will keep the U.S. economy from growing as fast as it could, perhaps through the 1990s. Government borrowing competes with the borrowing that businesses do to expand, and this competition pushes

interest rates higher than they would otherwise be. High rates, in turn, discourage private borrowing.

Large deficits in years of strong economic growth also inhibit the government's ability to turn to deficit spending at the time conventional wisdom says it should; when the economy falls into a recession and the unemployed and others hurt by such a downturn would need government aid.

With respect to national priorities, deficit spending also threatens to undo what it made possible.

The government, Mr. Makin said, will have paid \$422 billion more in net interest on the national debt than it was bonded toward paying as Mr. Reagan took office. The interest payments eat up 14 percent of all federal spending, twice the level of a decade ago. Bringing the budget closer to balance means that the priorities for the country that the president and Congress set, such as low tax rates, high military spending and generous support of such benefit programs as Social Security, are in jeopardy.

Furthermore, the disputes in the Reagan era over the deficits have precluded much planning for the use of the government resources 5, 10 and 20 years from now. For example, the U.S. economy has shrunk as a share of the world's industrial economies from 40 percent in 1960 to 35 percent, and yet the U.S. military role remains as

large as it was after World War II. Rarely in a budget debate does Congress or the administration ask whether other industrial countries ought to share more of that burden.

The administration and some members of Congress maintain that Mr. Reagan's budget for fiscal 1989, which starts Oct. 1, is a bit of breakthrough in that all sides gave some hallowed ground in the negotiations in December that set the general outlines of the budget submitted Thursday.

Total spending would rise in this budget, but the president accepted a lid on military spending and went along with some tax increases, while Congress accepted some reductions in nonmilitary spending.

"Some would view a willingness of Congress and the president to sit down and reach an accord over priorities as an expression of true leadership, not surrender," said James C. Miller 3d, director of the president's budget office. "We avoided a war. At least we agreed to an outcome by peaceful means."

The concessions, however, were modest. The agreement provided a reduction in the deficit for the current fiscal year to \$144 billion, down from \$150 billion last year, and to \$136 billion in 1989 — "a miserable little pittance," as Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, put it in December. And now many economists' analyses suggest that the deficit will not decline at all.

The Main Elements of the President's Proposal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's budget plan for the 1989 fiscal year includes:

• Almost \$1.1 trillion in spending and receipts of about \$964.7 billion, including \$14 billion in new taxes, to produce a deficit of about \$129.5 billion, \$6.5 billion below the target required by the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction law.

• A \$299.5 billion military authorization, which includes \$5 billion for the Strategic Defense Initiative. The fourth straight drop in military spending, it would be achieved by cutting back on troop strength, scaling back the navy's fleet, raising the number of air wings and canceling a variety of weapons programs.

• Outlays of \$1.7 billion to fight and prevent acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Slightly less than half would go for AIDS research, with the rest for education, testing

and training programs. The requested budget authority would be \$369 million, or 40 percent, above the level approved in 1988, according to the budget.

• \$11.4 billion for NASA, including about \$900 million for a space station and \$2 billion for space shuttle flights and payments on a new orbiter to replace the Challenger, which exploded two years ago. NASA is also seeking \$127 million for other projects.

• \$18.1 billion for foreign affairs, an increase of 2 percent after three years of sharp cutbacks for foreign aid. The State Department and related agencies. Of the \$14.3 million for foreign aid, the two top recipients are Israel, \$3 billion, and Egypt, \$2.3 billion, the same amounts they received the previous two years.

• \$21.2 billion for the Education Department, an increase of \$851 million over the 1988 appropriation. It includes \$115 million for the "magnet schools" desegregation pro-

gram, a \$10 million fund to improve school performance and teacher training, and a \$751 million increase in Pell Grants for needy college students.

• \$10.3 billion for the justice system, a \$1.1 billion increase over this year. More than half, \$5.3 billion, would go for law enforcement, including continued increases for fighting drug abuse. Other money would go for enforcing new immigration laws, and there would be a \$1 percent increase in funding for prison construction and renovation.

• Selling government operations that Mr. Reagan says could be better run by private industry, including Amtrak passenger rail service in the Northeast Corridor, the Naval Petroleum Reserves, the government's helium program and the Alaska Power Administration.

• A \$1 billion block grant program to replace existing job and training efforts.

(UPI, NYT)



A Nicaraguan woman touching the face of Walter Calderon, a rebel leader known as Comandante Toño, in Managua. She was demonstrating in support of the contra leadership before the peace talks.

U.S. Offer On Noriega Is Reported

By Elaine Sciolino

WASHINGTON — A top State Department official has told the president of Panama that drug indictments against General Manuel Antonio Noriega might be dropped if he and his top associates withdraw from politics and go into exile, according to U.S. officials and congressional staff members.

But the Justice Department said it had told the State Department official, Elliott Abrams, that it would oppose any move to drop the indictments against General Noriega, Panama's military leader. This means that any decision to dismiss the charges would have to be made by President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Abrams, assistant secretary for inter-American affairs, discussed the matter in a private meeting in Miami on Wednesday with President Eric Arturo Delvalle, Reagan administration officials said.

State Department officials said Mr. Abrams had told Mr. Delvalle that the State and Defense departments probably would be receptive to a dismissal of the indictments if General Noriega left Panama, where he controls the military, the police and the government.

Mr. Abrams, through a spokesman, denied agreeing to any deal with Mr. Delvalle, who was in Miami for a medical checkup. But a Justice Department spokesman, John K. Russell, said Mr. Abrams had offered officials in the criminal division of the Justice Department that "he would seek to have the indictment dropped against Noriega if he left the country."

"We told him we would be against the idea," Mr. Russell said.

General Noriega was indicted by two federal grand juries in Florida this month on charges of racketeering and narcotics-related crimes.

Mr. Abrams told Mr. Delvalle that although the Justice Department is responsible for the indictments, the ultimate responsibility for dismissing an indictment rests with the president, administration officials said.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Abrams "didn't offer any kind of deal or agree to recommend quashing the indictment and made it clear to Delvalle that he had no power to offer such a deal."

The spokesman quoted Mr. Abrams as having told the Panamanian president, "What is certain is that Noriega has to go."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has expressed support for the indictment. In an interview last week, he called it unprecedented but added, "It's the proper thing to do."

Idea Laid to Panama

The State Department said Friday that it had no intention of dropping the charges against General Noriega in exchange for his leaving office and that the idea had been "raised by the Panamanians" in talks with Mr. Abrams, United Press International reported.

The department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said, "We have every intention of carrying through the indictments."

Mr. Redman confirmed that Mr. Abrams had met in Miami on Wednesday with Mr. Delvalle and had discussed such a deal. But he said the possibility of dropping the charges in exchange for General Noriega stepping aside was put forward by the Panamanians.

"First, it was not raised by the U.S. side," Mr. Redman said, adding that "it was raised by the Panamanians" in the context of whether dropping the indictment would be legally possible.

He also confirmed that Mr. Abrams first asked the Justice Department if it was technically possible to drop charges against General Noriega because Mr. Abrams "knew it would be raised by the Panamanian side."

Mr. Redman said Mr. Abrams "made no deal, offered no deal and wasn't in position to offer a deal."

Arabs Ask UN Debate On U.S. Policy on PLO

By Paul Lewis

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Arab countries say that they are formally requesting an emergency session of the General Assembly to debate a U.S. move to close the Palestine Liberation Organization's observer mission at the United Nations.

Arab diplomats said Thursday that they hoped to hold the meeting Feb. 28 unless the United States nullified by that date the Reagan administration agreement to submit the dispute to international arbitration.

"There is a countdown," Clovis Maksoud, the Arab League representative, said in announcing the decision. "We have set in motion the machinery for protecting the PLO mission."

Diplomats said the General Assembly was likely to condemn the U.S. action and ask the International Court of Justice in the Hague to rule on the dispute.

The Arab move reflects widespread irritation at the Reagan administration's failure to say clearly whether it intends to enforce legislation closing the mission — legislation enacted over the administration's objections — or submit the matter to international arbitration.

Diplomats and UN officials said the Arab decision to request a special General Assembly session might force the Reagan administration to take a position on the issue.

Originally, the Arabs wanted to make the request last week, but they agreed to delay it for a week at the urging of the U.S. mission and the secretary-general, who expected a firm decision in Washington by then.

But the Arabs contend that they cannot afford to wait any longer since they want a new General Assembly resolution censuring the United States — and if possible a court ruling — before March 21, when the law closing the mission takes effect.

"We're running out of time," Bahrain's representative, Hussain Rashid Sabagha, the chairman of the Arab League, said Thursday.

The U.S. provision closing the PLO mission was included in a two-year, \$8.3 billion State Department spending bill.

The dispute between the United States and the United Nations over the PLO mission comes as Secretary of State George P. Shultz is preparing to travel to the Middle East for talks.

Arab diplomats said they would ask the General Assembly to request what is known as an advisory judgment from the International Court of Justice, often called the "world court," on the move to close the PLO mission.

The 15-member court would be asked to rule on whether the move in close the mission breaches the 1947 Headquarters Agreement between the United States and the United Nations.

Under the treaty, the United States agrees to allow anyone summoned by the General Assembly to have access to the United Nations in New York and also agrees to submit disputes about the agreement to international arbitration.

The State Department has urged Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d

Cease-Fire Mediator Asks Sandinists To Yield on Major Points to Contras

By James LeMoyné

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — In an effort to break the deadlocked peace talks here, the mediator offered his own proposal Friday and asked Nicaragua to make major political concessions to the rebels in return for a limited cease-fire.

The plea by the mediator, Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo, was made in the second round of talks between the Sandinists and the contra rebels. The cardinal is the archbishop of Managua and primate of Nicaragua.

Cardinal Obando called on the Sandinists to stop military conscription, to reopen political talks with the internal opposition in Nicaragua, to declare a full amnesty for all political prisoners and to guarantee full freedom of the press.

He called on the contras, in return, to concentrate their forces in cease-fire zones for a 30-day truce while negotiations about further democratization continued.

In a direct contradiction of the

contra interpretation of the talks as a discussion of political issues rather than a technical session to achieve a cease-fire.

The talks are to continue for two more days.

Cardinal Obando has been a leading critic of the Sandinists in recent years, and their acceptance of him as the mediator in the talks was seen as an audacious but politically risky move that could backfire if the cardinal decided to strike an independent course opposing the government.

That is what appears to have happened, and the Sandinists would seem to face a politically delicate task in responding to his request.

Mr. Abrams, through a spokesman, denied agreeing to any deal with Mr. Delvalle, who was in Miami for a medical checkup. But a Justice Department spokesman, John K. Russell, said Mr. Abrams had offered officials in the criminal division of the Justice Department that "he would seek to have the indictment dropped against Noriega if he left the country."

"We told him we would be against the idea," Mr. Russell said.

General Noriega was indicted by two federal grand juries in Florida this month on charges of racketeering and narcotics-related crimes.

Mr. Abrams told Mr. Delvalle that although the Justice Department is responsible for the indictments, the ultimate responsibility for dismissing an indictment rests with the president, administration officials said.

A State Department spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Abrams "didn't offer any kind of deal or agree to recommend quashing the indictment and made it clear to Delvalle that he had no power to offer such a deal."

The spokesman quoted Mr. Abrams as having told the Panamanian president, "What is certain is that Noriega has to go."

Secretary of State George P. Shultz has expressed support for the indictment. In an interview last week, he called it unprecedented but added, "It's the proper thing to do."

Idea Laid to Panama

The State Department said Friday that it had no intention of dropping the charges against General Noriega in exchange for his leaving office and that the idea had been "raised by the Panamanians" in talks with Mr. Abrams, United Press International reported.

The department spokesman, Charles E. Redman, said, "We have every intention of carrying through the indictments."

Mr. Redman confirmed that Mr. Abrams had met in Miami on Wednesday with Mr. Delvalle and had discussed such a deal. But he said the possibility of dropping the charges in exchange for General Noriega stepping aside was put forward by the Panamanians.

"First, it was not raised by the U.S. side," Mr. Redman said, adding that "it was raised by the Panamanians" in the context of whether dropping the indictment would be legally possible.

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Mr. Redman said Mr. Abrams "made no deal, offered no deal and wasn't in position to offer a deal."

Britain Receives Data From U.S. On Waldheim

Reuters

LONDON — The United States has sent Britain possible evidence about the alleged World War II interrogation of British commandos by President Kurt Waldheim of Austria when he served in the German Army, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Friday.

Britain will show the documents, from the U.S. National Archives, to Professor Gerard Fleming, who took part in an international commission that recently investigated Mr. Waldheim's possible involvement in war crimes, she said.

Mr. Waldheim has denied involvement in questioning the six members of the Special Boat Service who were caught during a raid on the Aegean island of Alimnia in 1944 and later executed by the Germans. He is resisting pressure to step down as Austrian president.

Britain turned to the United States for help because its own file on the incident was destroyed by the Foreign Office in 1977.

Mrs. Thatcher, in written replies in parliamentary questions from Robert Rhodes James, a Conservative member of Parliament, defended the 1977 action, saying the records were shredded "in accordance with guidelines."

Rare Tortoise Is Born in Zoo

Reuters

HAMBURG — A matamata, a rare snake-necked South American tortoise, has been born in the Hamburg zoo, the first one in captivity. It is 7 centimeters (2.5 inches) long and weighs 11 grams (0.4 ounces).

Its mother, who weighs 8.5 kilograms, has been in the zoo for almost 30 years.

cruel on the playground. The boys were always mean to the girls."

Steve Kurcis, director of instruction for Arlington County, Virginia, said, "We have science, physical education — and that's good. But we are very tight in the number of hours a child is in school, and fitting it all in."

Short Takes

The U.S. farm population fell below 5 million last year, the lowest total in a century and a half, comprising only one of every 50 Americans. The U.S. Agriculture Department historian, Douglas E. Bowers, said the last time the country had fewer farmers was about 1820, when James Monroe was president. The U.S. population was then 9.6 million. The farm population grew to a peak of 32.5 million in 1916 and stayed near 30 million until World War II, when a steady decline began, falling to below 30 million in 1942, below 20 million in 1953 and below 10 million in 1970.

Although adding the statue of a nurse to the Vietnam Veterans Memorial has been rejected by both the National Capital Planning Commission and Washington's Commission of Fine Arts, the U.S. Senate will hold hearings on the idea next week. In the House, Representative Robert K. Dornan, Republican of Cali-

fornia, has persuaded nearly half his colleagues to co-sponsor a proposal to fly the U.S. flag at the memorial's most prominent point, where the two black granite walls come together. "No sense," writes Benjamin Forgey, architecture critic for The Washington Post. He denounces both ideas as "a chance to gain some votes by appearing to take a big stand in favor of women, or Old Glory, without having to face or even to care about other consequences, such as the harm done to a monumental work of art."

Twenty-six of the 50 states now run lotteries. Ticket sales exceeded \$12 billion last year, with the states keeping a third or more of the proceeds. Two more states, Wisconsin and Virginia, will begin lotteries this year.

Today's smash-hit board game is called "Pictionary." You don't act on a word as in charades or spell it as in Scrabble, you draw it. Pictionary sold three million copies last year, the Los Angeles Times reports, and that is expected to more than double this year, making it the hottest game since Trivial Pursuit broke all records with 20 million games sold in 1984. Manufactured by Western Publishing Co. of Racine, Wisconsin, Pictionary was invented at a party by an off-duty Seattle waiter, Rob Angel. He has retired from his waiter's job.

Arthur Higbee

AMERICAN TOPICS

Recess Period Fading From Grade Schools

"Recess, once the fourth and favorite 'R' of elementary school education," is vanishing from American schools, Alice DiIorio reports in The Washington Post.

"That block of time when the school bell rings and children tumble out onto the playground to do as they please for a half-hour or so has either disappeared or been eaten into by multiplying state and local curriculum demands."

Some educators note that pupils today get to move around more, with separate classrooms for many subjects. Others say physical education, now a part of most curricula, takes the place of recess.

Not really, say parents in "Recess Initiative," a group trying to get recess restored in Loudoun County, Virginia. "Phys Ed is structured," said Rosemarie Alley, a member of the group, "and children are also graded in it, and it can be stressful."

Recess can be stressful, too, noted Betty Poehlmann, chairman of the Loudoun County school board. She said she has discussed it with some teen-agers: "The kids told me they'd hated recess. It was cold. Kids were

scared because they were alone and the teacher was gone."

Some parents are calling for a "Recess Initiative" in their schools. In Loudoun County, Virginia, a group of parents is trying to get recess restored in Loudoun County, Virginia. "Phys Ed is structured," said Rosemarie Alley, a member of the group, "and children are also graded in it, and it can be stressful."

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Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Horror and Hope in Israel

Listen to the progressive echoes of history... President Kurt Waldheim of Austria rejects conclusions...

Two Retire, With Grace

I'm reminded of one of my favorite Biblical quotations: 'The truth will set you free...'

Fairness Is Underfunded

There are two misleading aspects to the budget President Reagan sent to Congress...

Other Comment

EC: A Boulder Is Moved

The sigh of relief heard all round the European Community needs to be followed...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

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Gen. Mgr. W. Lauerbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 1000 Frankfurt/AM. Tel. (069) 746733

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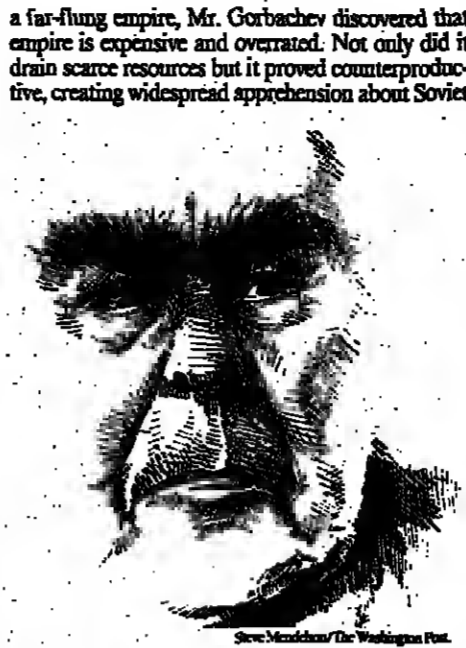
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The Brezhnev Foreign Policy Is Fading, Too

By Robert A. Manning

WASHINGTON—Having removed the name of Leonid Brezhnev from all public places...



Mr. Brezhnev's foreign policy...

global behavior and intentions. In Asia, for example, Soviet expansionism heightened tensions...

By Tom Wicker
NEW YORK—The Iowa caucus and New Hampshire primary have mercifully passed away...

London's Security Obsession Has Dublin Smarting

By William Pfaff

LONDON—English-Irish relations are now at their worst since the 1985 agreement on cooperation...

There is a new conception of security in London, and a drive to control security information, engine newspapers and broadcasters...

Again, EC Farmers Plow Around the Reform Talk

By Giles Merritt

BRUSSELS—The accord achieved at the European Community summit meeting here last weekend...

need to adopt them at the unheard of rate of one a week to meet the 1992 deadline...

Coordinate, Harmonize, Cooperate...

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON—At a recent discussion on international economic coordination...

operation, consultation. These, in descending order, are the terms by which nations recognize...

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Peacetime Killers

LONDON—There is a flutter among general officers, present and prospective...

1938: Hitler to Speak

PARIS—Tense expectancy reigned on Feb. 19 in European capitals...

1913: Madero Arrested

MEXICO CITY—The deposed President, Senor Francisco Madero...

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements and notices, including 'REAGAN, M...', 'KOREA: Cabinet Named', and 'AMBIANCE'.

Reagan, Meeting Kohl, Asks for Bigger Effort In Expanding Economy

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan asked Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany on Friday to do more to expand the German economy. "I told the chancellor I supported efforts he made to stimulate the West German economy and I expressed the hope that he would do more," Mr. Reagan said at the end of talks with Mr. Kohl. He was referring to West German measures to reduce taxes and lower interest rates and to efforts by Washington to persuade Bonn to stimulate the German economy further to provide a bigger market for foreign imports. Both Moscow and Washington say they hope the next summit meeting will be highlighted by the signature on another accord, this time to cut stocks of long-range strategic weapons in each country by 50 percent. U.S. allies in Europe, but principally West Germany, worry about short-range nuclear weapons and the balance of conventional forces on the continent where Moscow and its East European allies have the numerical advantage. The U.S. official said Washington was well aware of those concerns and progress in talks on a new East-West forum for negotiating a reduction of conventional forces was part of the Reagan-Kohl talks. In a television interview before his discussions with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Kohl said, "My urgent desire would be that at long last we should make a beginning on negotiating on conventional disarmament."

BLAST: 14 Namibians Die

(Continued from Page 1) colony have languished as the guerrilla war continues. Negotiations have been hampered by Pretoria's insistence, backed by the United States, that an estimated 40,000 Cuban troops in Angola be withdrawn first. In 1973, the UN General Assembly recognized SWAPO as the "sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people," and five years later the UN Security Council passed a resolution calling for South Africa's withdrawal and UN-supervised elections leading to independence. Although the internal political wing of SWAPO remains legal and operates in Windhoek, many of its leaders have been detained in a police crackdown that began last August. The arrests followed a car bomb blast in a central Windhoek shopping center garage for which SWAPO claimed responsibility. No one was killed.

KOREA: Cabinet Named

(Continued from Page 1) veer far from the policy of promoting export-driven growth while at the same time trying to deflect U.S. unhappiness with South Korea's growing trade surplus. Mr. Roh's chief economic planner, holding the title of deputy prime minister, will be Rha Woong Bae, who has been President Chun's trade minister. South Korean analysts and foreign diplomats said in telephone interviews from Seoul that the new cabinet, which is to take over when Mr. Roh is sworn in next Thursday, may prove to be only a caretaker operation until after the Olympics. The Party for Peace and Democracy, led by Kim Dae Jung, who opposed Mr. Roh in the presidential election, characterized the cabinet Friday as a partial government shake-up, United Press International reported from Seoul. "The fact that cabinet members who handled the presidential election were retained betrayed an intention to repeat fraud in the forthcoming parliamentary elections," a party spokesman said. Several times since the Dec. 16 balloting, Mr. Roh said that he wanted to include an opposition figure in his cabinet. There is no such person, however. In part, that is because the mainstream opposition declined to submit names for consideration. But from the start, Mr. Roh's pledge was regarded as an unrealistic gesture.

DOLE: Image Battle Focuses on Senator's Disposition

(Continued from Page 1) come, his tendency to try to do everything himself rather than rely on aides. "Sure, he puts people down, but no more than any other executive or leader," Mr. Watts said. "He may be a little harder on people than others, but that's one reason he has been so effective." Mr. Dole's colleagues say the image of the slashing campaigner does not fit the Republican leader they know in the Senate. He can be a tough legislative fighter — "I did not become majority leader to lose," Mr. Dole has said — but in the Senate, several of his colleagues noted, he is at home and at ease and confident. "What we're seeing out there is the three-o'clock-in-the-morning Dole," said a Senate aide. "It's like he's not at home out there; he's not a natural campaigner." Mr. Dole is now in his third campaign for national office. The first two, in 1976 and an abortive run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1980, ended in defeat. For the first time in his public life, he has forced himself to speak openly about the horrible war around that turned a strapping, athletic youth into an emaciated hospital patient. The experience left him bitter, Mr. Dole has told aides since then. But Mr. Dole and his advisers have also sought to turn the toughness that enabled him to overcome his injury into an asset, the counterpoint to the Bush "wimp" image. "Who do you want sitting across from Gorbachev?" he asked campaign audiences in New Hampshire. "Some people say Bob Dole is pretty tough," he said at another campaign stop. "Well, you better hope I'm tough. It's the future we're talking about." Until shortly before New Hampshire, Mr. Dole and his advisers appeared convinced that they had found the right blend of image, projecting both intrinsic toughness and external calm. The candidate was urged to appear "presidential," above the fray, and Mr. Dole complied. Even on Tuesday afternoon, when exit polls indicated an impressive Bush win, "the coolest guy in the room was Dole," said one of his strategists. But on Tuesday night, when Tom Brokaw, the NBC News anchor, asked Mr. Dole if he had anything to say to Mr. Bush, Mr. Dole unloaded. "We had a guy who was stretched to the limit," the Dole strategist said. "He was tired and disappointed. He also felt very angry and upset at what he thought was a serious distortion of his record. He was upset and lashing out at the most obvious source of it." Mr. Dole has made it clear since his New Hampshire defeat that he is dissatisfied with the "presidential" approach that dominated his campaign in the eight critical days following his victory in Iowa. He regrets now, aides say, that he did not "take the gloves off" when the Bush campaign assailed him in television commercials. In doing so, Mr. Dole may be playing into the hands of the Bush campaign, but he appears willing to take that risk. Lee Atwater, Mr. Bush's campaign manager, denied Thursday that the Bush campaign had tried to provoke Mr. Dole into actions that would deepen the "hatchet man" image. He added, in an observation that applies as much to Mr. Bush as it does to Mr. Dole, "This is a grueling process and who you are and what you are comes out in the end."



Pope John Paul II in a procession for Ash Wednesday in Rome.

POPE: Encyclical Assails Rivalry

(Continued from Page 1) "all people of good will," concludes with an appeal to turn away from competition and acquisition in favor of solidarity and interdependence. Everyone is called to take part in this "peaceful campaign," the pope writes, "by the way they live as individuals and families, by the use of their resources, by their civic activities, by contributing to economic and political decisions and by personal commitment to national and international undertakings." John Paul especially condemns what he characterizes as two forms of evil: "the all consuming desire for profit" and "the thirst for power," which he says become "indisparably united" in "structures of sin" and produce imperialism when they are practiced by "nations and blocs." No countries are singled out in the encyclical for praise or blame, and the text emphasizes a broad reading of recent developments in terms of their ethical significance. The pope does offer four specific recommendations: "To change the international trade system, which he says is 'marginalized to protectionism and increasing bilateralism' that discriminate against developing economies. "To change the world monetary and financial system, which he sees as 'marked by an excessive fluctuation of exchange rates and interest rates, to the detriment of the balance of payments and the debt situation of the poorer countries.' "To find new forms of technology transfer, because 'there are frequent cases of developing countries being denied needed forms of technology or sent useless ones.' "Careful review and possible correction" of the workings of international organizations, to improve their operating methods. Such a review "presupposes the overcoming of political rivalries and the renouncing of all desire to manipulate these organizations."

SPY: U.S. Counterintelligence Experts Believe Israelis Had Another Agent

(Continued from Page 1) broad range of subjects. He pleaded guilty to espionage charges. Justice Department investigators, including officials of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and polygraph specialists, concluded that Mr. Pollard was being truthful in his post-sentencing debriefings as he explained meticulously how he was able to visit the CIA, National Security Agency and other classified facilities to obtain documents from computers and files, the sources said. Investigators concluded that Mr. Pollard was telling the truth when he said he was working alone and was not directly aware of another Israeli spy, though he explained in detail how the Israelis gave him top secret information about what documents and files they wanted him to gather. The quantity and scope of the intelligence information that Mr. Pollard passed to Israeli officials during his 17 months of spying has yet to be explained in public. As pieced together from intelligence sources it included: "Technical and other information on special NSA projects designed to intercept foreign communications called 'signals intelligence,' known as SIGINT, and to protect the security of U.S. military and intelligence communications. Sources said that in the government, the NSA has said that it must replace the capabilities disclosed by Mr. Pollard and that this will cost billions of dollars. But other officials have said this cost estimate is much too high. "Code word and Sensitive Compartmented Information, or SCI, the most important U.S. intelligence secrets, to which Mr. Pollard had access as an employee of the U.S. Navy's top secret anti-terrorist effort. It was so broad and extensive that in the words of one source, the espionage operation 'allowed Israel to spy on every country in the world' by using the information gathered by all U.S. intelligence agencies. Included were not only intelligence on the Middle East but also, in-depth assessments of U.S., Soviet and other foreign military capabilities. One official referred to Mr. Pollard's access as "mind-boggling." During the course of the two-year Justice Department inquiry, investigators have established that the United States were often used to identify pro-Israelis in sensitive positions in the U.S. government. One source said that it was possible that Israel had several additional sources of U.S. intelligence information and not just a single Mr. X, and at least one senior Justice Department official has expressed skepticism that another Israeli agent will ever be found. But after being briefed on the case last month, Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d ordered that the Pollard case be kept officially open so investigators can pursue their inquiry. Several internal Justice Department memos on the case refer only to "Mr. X." From June 1984 to November 1985, Mr. Pollard provided the Israelis with thousands of documents — about 500,000 pages, the sources said.

CHIRAC: Prime Minister Retracts World Cup Pledge

(Continued from Page 1) necessary investment for an appropriate stadium" in Paris. He described it without elaboration as "an ecological stadium that will surprise people, a stadium that will be large enough to stage a World Cup. An aide to Mr. Chirac acknowledged that the prime minister had said France would get the World Cup, but added that he knows the mechanism for getting the cup as well as anyone. "He might have got carried away by the occasion," the aide suggested. "You have to take into consideration the circumstances under which the statement was made." Mr. Chirac issued a statement Friday clarifying what he said he meant to say in the first place. "The candidacy of France is more than a hope," he said. "It is an engagement. The contacts I have had with those responsible for running the cup in 1998 permit me to believe that France is very well placed to obtain the cup. I shall do everything necessary as far as we are concerned to get it." The World Cup is the most prestigious international sporting event after the Summer Olympic Games. Switzerland, Yugoslavia and West Germany have also expressed their intention to bid for the 1998 finals. Mr. Tognoni said that following the 1990 finals, which will be spread among 12 Italian cities, FIFA will open the file in 1998. FIFA rules state that the cup cannot be contested on the same continent twice in a row.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 19 Feb. 1988

Table with multiple columns listing various international funds, their symbols, and current market values. Includes sub-sections for 'Other Funds' and 'ESORTS & GUIDES'.

ESORTS & GUIDES INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE. Includes contact information for various agencies like LONDON ESCORT AGENCY, ARISTOCATS, and AMBIANCE.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued from Back Page). Includes contact information for agencies like ZURICH CAROLINE, LONDON EMANUELE, and others.

ESORTS & GUIDES. Includes contact information for agencies like GENEVA DANY ESCORT, AMSTERDAM YENI ESCORT, and others.

AS - Australian Dollars; BF - Belgium Francs; CS - Czechoslovakia; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Francs; FL - Dutch Florin; Lf - Italian Lira; Lf - Luxembourg Franc; SF - Swiss Francs; S - Spanish Peseta; T - Taiwan Dollar; US - U.S. Dollar; Y - Japanese Yen; Z - Zimbabwe Dollar. Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS / 1988 WINTER OLYMPICS

German Surprises Swiss In Women's Downhill

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOUNT ALLAN, Alberta — Marina Kiehl of West Germany, unheralded in the downhill race, skied to a gold medal in the wind-blown event on Friday as the two favored Swiss women finished out of the running.

Jörg Hoffmann and Jocheo Pitzsch of East Germany won the gold in the men's doubles luge event. Another East German team won the silver, giving East Germany six luge medals in the Games.

Mikhail Deviatarov won the men's 15-kilometer cross-country skiing competition as the Soviet Union continued its domination in that discipline.

The 23-year-old Kiehl, a specialist in the super-giant slalom, charged down the 1.3-mile (2,238-meter) slope in 1 minute, 25.86 seconds to give West Germany its first gold medal in alpine skiing since 1976.

Brigitte Oertli of Switzerland won the silver medal, three-quarters of a second behind Kiehl, and Karen Percy of Canada took the bronze. It was Canada's first medal of the Games.

The two highly reputed Swiss racers, Maria Walliser and Michela Figini, finished fourth and ninth respectively. Figini was the 1984 Olympic downhill gold medalist, and Walliser was the 1987 World Cup overall champion.

Kiehl, who had never won an international downhill race, said she had made "a lot of mistakes" in Friday's run. She dragged her right ski pole on the snow at several points in the race to keep her balance on the slippery slope.

The West German has won six super-giant and one giant slalom in her six-year World Cup racing career. She finished sixth in the downhill and fifth in the giant slalom at the 1984 Olympics.

High winds and icy slopes made the course treacherous and only 28 of the 37 scheduled starters completed the race. Several of the rac-

ers skied off course and crashed into protective fences.

Winds of up to 70 mph (115 kph) on Thursday had forced the race to be delayed for a day and some of the racers felt it should have been postponed again.

Figini said she "had a difficult run because of the wind. Visibility was poor and I had problems keeping within the course on top. I believe the race should have been stopped."

But Kiehl, who started eighth, said afterward of the wind: "When I was standing at the start, I wanted always to have in my brain that the wind wouldn't disturb me."

Oertli, who was blown off the Mount Allan course as the first starter Thursday, finished in 1:26.61. Percy's time was 1:26.62.

In the luge, Hoffmann and Pitzsch bettered the course record by nearly one second on their first run of 45.786 seconds and followed that with a run of 46.154 for a two-beat total of 1:31.940.

Two other East Germans, Stefan Krause and Jan Behrendt, were second in 1:32.039 on runs of 45.886 and 46.153 over the 4,104-foot Canada Olympic Park course.

Thomas Schwab and Wolfgang Staudinger of West Germany, the World Cup leaders in 1987, won the bronze.

The East Germans won all three women's luge medals on Thursday and earned the gold in men's singles on Monday.

To the men's cross-country at Canmore, Deviatarov set a punishing pace from the start.

Deviatarov had a time of 41 minutes, 18.9 seconds for the distance of about 9.3 miles to give the Soviet Union its third cross-country gold medal in four races.

Pal Gunnar Mikkelsplass of Norway took the silver medal with a strong push in the last five kilometers. He was timed in 41:33.4. It was Norway's second cross-country medal, coming after the bronze won by Vegard Ulvang in the 30-kilometer race.

Vladimir Smirnov of the Soviet Union, winner of the silver in the 30-kilometer, clinched the bronze in a time of 41:48.5. The Soviets have had two medal winners in each of the four cross-country races costso far. (AP, UPI)



Marina Kiehl flying past a gate during her winning downhill run.



Dan Jansen was overcome with emotion after he fell in the 1,000-meter speed skating race. It was his second fall of the Games.

For Dan Jansen, No End to the Bad Luck

By Thomas Bonk
Los Angeles Times Service

CALGARY, Alberta — For a speed skater to fall on a straightaway is like a one-car accident on a sunny day on a big, wide street with no one else in sight.

It shouldn't happen, but it sometimes does. On a cool, windy Thursday night in Canada, Dan Jansen had another wreck.

The American speed skater fell in a heap in the men's 1,000-meter race, only 200 meters from the finish line and only four days after his skates slid out from beneath him and he fell in Sunday's 500-meter race.

That was the day his sister died.

There is no limit on bad luck. Jansen's case makes that abundantly clear.

Thursday night, he probably should have had a medal, but all he got instead was more heartbreak.

There were only two turns to go for Jansen, then one more long straightaway to the finish line. He was skating in the outside lane on the back straightaway and then he made a mistake.

Jansen put his right skate down on the ice, but most of his weight was on the outside edge. He lost his balance, fell to the outside, dropped to his knees and slid into the pads at the side of the track.

The U.S. captain, Erik Henriksen, who was watching the race nearby, banged his head on a metal rail in disbelief.

"I didn't want to look," he said. "It was shocking. It was just the last thing I thought was going to happen."

Two races, two falls, no medals, no relief.

The other U.S. skaters didn't fall or slip, but finished well out of contention. Tom Cushman was 17th and Nick Thometz was 18th.

Jansen is through dealing with skating for a while. All he wanted to do was to get away. He flew home to West Allis, Wisconsin, late Thursday night. There was to be a wake for his sister Friday. The funeral services are Saturday.

The folks back home had sent Jansen a huge banner wishing him good luck, but he didn't have any. Jansen still fell. He couldn't remember the last time that happened to him.

U.S. Coach Mike Crowe, who comforted Jansen on the track, searched his memory for something with which to compare a fall on a straightaway. He came up empty.

"It's not something I ever recall him doing," Crowe said.

In the realm of speed skaters, what Jansen did is called "catching an edge." In the last week, Jansen has been living on the edge. And twice, he fell.

There are no more races for Jansen for now. His Olympics are over. Maybe Jansen will race again in the Olympics, but he will be 27 years old in 1992 and he isn't sure. Now, he has to attend to some family business.

Jansen was asked whether he had been hurt by the fall.

"I bruised my hip a little bit," he answered. "It didn't matter to him, because in a quiet voice, Jansen then said something else.

"I've got nothing to be healthy for any way."

Canada, which lost for only the second time in the last 13 meetings with the Finns, could have clinched a medal-round berth with a victory.

The Finnish goalie, Jarmo Myllys, has yielded only two goals in two games and made 38 saves against the Canadians.

For most of the last two periods, the game was in Finland's end. But except for Randy Gregg's second-period goal, Myllys and the Finnish defense allowed nothing.

In the first period, Finland's Erkki Laine scored twice on nice setups from Raimo Himminen. Later in the period, the Finns got a break when Erkki Lehtonen's pass hit Canada defenseman Tim Walters' skate and the puck went behind Sean Burke, the goalie.

Against Switzerland, Sweden scored three first-period goals and knocked Richard Bacher, the goalkeeper, out of the net.

The Swedish defense didn't allow any shots on goalie Peter Lindmark in the last 16 minutes.

Sweden must still play Finland and Canada.

Poland, which tied Sweden, 1-1, and lost to Canada, 1-0, has allowed only four goals all tournament, but has had trouble scoring — even against the defense-poor French.

But the Poles finally opened up a 2-0 game with early third-period goals by Krystian Sikorski and Andrzej Swiatek.

"We tried a little bit more to attack," said the Polish assistant coach, Jerzy Mruk.

France has been outscored 29-5 in the tournament.

Soviet Skater Falls Behind 2 Brians

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

CALGARY, Alberta — Brian Boitano and Brian Orser let the question linger Thursday night: Which of them will win the Olympic gold?

Orser, the Canadian and world champion, won the short program of the men's figure-skating competition, but Boitano, the American champion who was second Thursday night, held the overall lead by virtue of his higher finish in the compulsories on Wednesday. He was second there; Orser was third.

Alexander Fadeev of the Soviet Union, the would-be interloper who had led the 28-man field in the compulsories, fell to third place as Orser moved up to second.

The final placements will be determined by the results of the long freestyle program, which accounts for 50 percent of the total score and will be held Saturday night.

The short program, which requires each skater to perform seven elements within about two minutes, carries the least weight in the overall score, 20 percent.

"It will be pretty exciting," Orser said of the final. "I'm looking forward to it. I'm just glad we have a day off in between."

There's just going to be so much pressure," said Boitano. "It always boils down to the long program, and it's going to come down to it again."

Orser was the first of the top three to skate Thursday night. He delighted the crowd with his lively routine and spent several moments clearing the ice of flowers before he could skate off.

His marks reflected the excellence of his work, 5.7s and 5.8s for technical merit and 5.8s and 5.9s for presentation.

Fadeev was next. He was not up to Orser's levels, slipping once and earning scores consistently below the Canadian's.

Boitano followed the next skater, Gregorz Filipowski, the Polish skater who lives in Rochester, Minnesota, and made the town and his native country proud with marks higher than Fadeev's. Too bad he was only seventh after the compulsories.

The American champion drew almost as much applause and appreciation from the audience as Orser. But Orser's scores were still higher on the scorecards of seven of the nine judges.

Fadeev had the lead after Wednesday's compulsory round on competition, followed by Boitano and Orser. No surprise there: Fadeev finished first in compulsories in the 1987, 1986 and 1985 world championships, and won the event in 1985.

Boitano's placement was also anticipated. He has improved over the years, from the eighth place he had in compulsories in the 1984 Sarajevo Games to sixth, fifth, fourth and second in the subsequent world championships.

Orser was the silver medalist at Sarajevo and was seventh there in the compulsories, then seventh, fourth, fifth and third in the world.



Brian Orser skating the men's short program.

Despite the Gusts, Mount Allan's Tough Slopes Win Respect

The Associated Press

MOUNT ALLAN, Alberta — They said it didn't get enough snow. They said it was too windy. They called it Mickey Mouse.

But the slopes of the Nakiska resort on Mount Allan, a 7,844-foot (2,390-meter) peak on the edge of the Rockies, have made the critics eat their words, or most of them. Despite race delays caused by brutal winds, the mountain has proven a worthy challenge for alpine skiers at the Winter Games.

"It separates the superstars from the stars," said Suzy Chaffee, the former U.S. Olympic skier.

She said the technical difficulty of the harrowing men's downhill, won by Pirmin Zurbriggen of Switzerland, may even mark a new era in alpine skiing, in part due to the refinement of equipment.

"Zurbriggen will be the run of the decade. He went out to the edge of controlled mastery and abandon-ment," she said.

The Alpine combined gold medalist, Hubert Strolz of Austria, said of Nakiska, "When you're a winner you always say the course is OK, but it's really very demanding."

For the Olympics, the start of the slithery men's downhill run was extended on the crazy summit with a 79 percent angle at one point. The relatively flat mid-section was bulldozed into twists and bumps.

West Germany's Heinz Kreck, technical director for the women's races and head of women's World Cup events, said he will recommend staging future World Cup

Organizers Assailed Over Wind Delays in Ski Jumping

The Associated Press

CALGARY, Alberta — Organizers of the Winter Games were warned two years ago that the ski jumping hill was exposed to high winds, but failed to deal with the problem, an event official has said.

The men's 90-meter team jumping event has been postponed twice this week and is now to be held next Wednesday.

On Thursday, fans who stood vainly in the cold midday winds for the start at Canada Olympic Park criticized the organizers for poor planning.

The chief of the jumping competition, Rob McCormack, said he had recommended to the local organizers two years ago that they create a wind-screen, perhaps by planting trees, or install special lighting that would allow jumping at night when the winds are usually calmer.

Those proposals were rejected to save money. Another solution, holding the jumps in the morning when winds also are generally not a problem, was rejected by television broadcasters.

At Nakiska, still, Currie Chapman, head coach of the Canadian women's team, said the wind delays might persuade planners to stage World Cup events at more protected venues.

State-of-the-art snowmaking equipment worth \$4 million was installed to cover 75 percent of Na-

kiska's slopes, and even Calgary's notorious chinook winds, which can melt 18 inches (46 centimeters) of snow in a day, could not damage the 3-foot base of snow built up before the Games.

"We turned it from a good downhill into a great downhill," said the former Canadian Olympic skier Ken Read, who, along with the former Alpine champion Bernard Russi of Switzerland, reshaped the original course.

But trail changes were demanded a year ago by the International Ski Federation.

All Fischer, alpine event manager for the Olympic Organizing Committee, said federation officials came to Nakiska this month "looking for blood but they were totally shocked."

"Now they're comparing it with Kitzbühel," he said.

OLYMPIC RESULTS

Saturday's Events	
Bobsled: 2-Man, 1st and 2nd runs.	Alpine Skiing: Women's combined slalom.
Bobsled: Men's 20-m.	Curling: Final.
Hockey: Finland vs. Sweden; Canada vs. France; Poland vs. Switzerland.	
Speed Skating: Men's 1,000 meters.	Figure Skating: Men's free skate.
Speed Skating: Men's 500 meters.	
Figure Skating: Dance compulsory.	
Bobsled: 3-Man, 3rd and 4th runs.	Cross-Country Skiing: Women's 45-km relay.
Speed Skating: Men's 10,000 meters.	Alpine Skiing: Men's super-giant slalom.
Disqualified Skating: Giant slalom.	Hockey: Soviet Union vs. Czechoslovakia; Austria vs. Norway; West Germany vs. United States.
Figure Skating: Dance compulsory.	
Alpine Skiing: Men's 10,000 meters.	
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SPORTS

Carlos Monzon: Violent Life Leads to a Violent Death

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BUENOS AIRES — Carlos Monzon, who rose from shoeshine boy to become Argentina's greatest boxer, and an idol in millions, was formally charged Friday with the murder of his estranged lover.



Carlos Monzon, second from left, with police on the balcony from which his estranged lover, Alicia Muniz, fell to her death.

The results of an autopsy Thursday showed that Alicia Muniz, 32, whose skull was crushed in the head-first fall Sunday from a second-story apartment in the coastal resort of Mar Del Plata, 250 miles (400 kilometers) south of the capital, had been strangled to the point of unconsciousness before the fall.

Monzon, 45, was charged with "non-aggravated murder," which under Argentine law means murder without premeditation. He faces a maximum jail term of 25 years if convicted.

Judge Guillermo Vallegos ordered Monzon transferred to a federal prison at Buenos Aires, six miles from Mar de Plata.

Monzon, the world middleweight champion from 1970 until his retirement in 1977, and Muniz, a ballerina, were married in 1981 in Miami, Florida. But their marriage was never registered under the Argentine civil code, court sources said. They had been separated since 1984 and had been attempting a reconciliation, the sources said.

Maximiliano, their 6-year-old son, was asleep in the next room at the time of Monzon's death.

"I beat all my women, except one, and nothing ever happened to any of them," local news agencies quoted Monzon as saying Tuesday in his defense.

The judge has ordered a psychiatric examination of Monzon, who suffered two broken ribs and a broken clavicle during a fight that preceded Muniz's death.

About 500 people flooded to the apartment Tuesday when Monzon, his torso swathed in bandages, reconstructed for police the events of an evening that, he said, was fuzzy because he had been drinking.

"Murderer," yelled some spectators. "Champion," yelled others.

Reporting on the case has been furious, and front-page news in all the newspapers and magazines. Friends and foes have been interviewed, as well as neighbors and people on the street.

Some chroniclers him as a story of a boxer gone awry. "The history is simple," the weekly magazine Gente wrote Thursday.

He was at one time a man who lived with his fists. His business was violence... he became an idol.

"Perhaps because of this, innuocated by it all, he didn't understand that death is not a game, that you can't resurrect a life after 15 rounds."

"There are many who want to dirty the image of Papa," Abel Monzon, 23, said this week. "But of this we are sure: Papa, our papa, is not a murderer."

His defenders include two sons, Abel and Carlos Monzon also has an older daughter — he is a grandfather — and Maximiliano.

Monzon rose from humble beginnings as one of 12 children in Santa Fe, 250 miles northwest of Buenos Aires, shining shoes,

selling newspapers and lugging sides of beef in a meat-packing plant.

But the incident that resulted in the death of Muniz, whom he met in 1978 on a flight to Europe, wasn't Monzon's first touch with violence outside the ring.

He was charged with striking a photographer at a Christmas party in 1967, injuring the man's eye. Three other times he was charged with beating men in fights.

During his illustrious ring career, he also fought with what the media here calls "his women." Those included his wife, two women who were called wives but whom he never married, and short-lived affairs with several actresses.

Police said his wife, Marcela (Pelusa) Beatriz, whom he married at age 19, needed eight stitches to close a cut above her right eye after she made a remark at a family dinner about Monzon's longtime girlfriend, Argentine actress Susana Gimenez.

In February 1973, police said, Monzon was shot in the arm and shoulder but not seriously injured during an argument with his wife in the family's home in Santa Fe.

They eventually separated, but not before she brought charges of wife-beating, citing an incident in which, police said, he punched her at their son's birthday party. That resulted in a six-month jail term, but Monzon pleaded momentary insanity and was pardoned before serving the term.

"Carlos is a great champion but as a person he isn't the same as what the cameras show," Mrs. Monzon has said.

Monzon gave up boxing at the urging of his then-girlfriend, Susana Gimenez, with whom he eventually separated after a tempestuous relationship.

"Starting tomorrow, I'm just one more ordinary citizen and I won't have responsibilities any more," he said then. He had a record of 89-3-8, including 14 title defense fights.

Since his retirement from the ring, Monzon has appeared in two Argentine movies, modeled professionally, purchased real estate and was preparing to promote a line of sports clothing bearing his name.

He apparently invested his earnings well, earnings that reached a half-million dollars per fight, not including television rights.

He owns property throughout Argentina and, last week, flew to France to appear in a Paris on a television show featuring boxing greats. But that may have been his final trip abroad for many years. (AP, AFP)

Modern Adventurers Seeking New Exploits

By David Falkner New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Swimmers, sailors, divers, climbers, chutists, pilots, runners, navigators and other explorers have been pursuing believe-it-or-not exploits forever. But adventuring has become something different today as the world has contracted, its last frontiers relegated in the Guinness Book of World Records.

"There really are no more Everests to climb, no more blank spots on the map to fill in," said Ned Gillette, a 43-year-old explorer-adventurer who last week launched a 600-mile (972-kilometer) rowing expedition from the tip of South America to Australia, across waters more treacherous than any others on the face of the globe.

"Adventuring today is doing old things in new ways," he explained recently. "Your imagination is as much a part of it as anything. You have to create a double adventure rather than answer in one already waiting for you."

At the same time that Gillette and three companions were getting under way in a 28-foot (8.5-meter) heavy-gauge aluminum boat called Sea Tomato, a 4-foot-11-inch, 90-pound (41-kilogram) woman named Pam Flowers was preparing for a created adventure of her own.

In early March, Flowers will undertake a 700-mile solo trek by dog sled from the northernmost tip of Canada in the North Pole, a route never before completed by a woman. She hopes to make the trip in 54 days, battling temperatures as low as 70 degrees below zero Fahrenheit (minus 54 centigrade), pressure ridges as high as 10 feet, polar bears and shifting lanes of sea that could take the ice from beneath her or force her 1,000 miles of course.

"The goal in any adventure is to give back as much as you put in."

In addition to these expeditions at the top and the bottom of the world, other adventures are planned soon:

• In Valdez, Alaska, the fifth annual gathering of the world's best ice-climbers takes place this month. These hardy souls test their climbing skills against frozen waterfalls, some so gauged and fluted in their steep, spectacular drops that climbing them became possible only in the last 20 years, after advances in climbing equipment.

• In California, five pilots and their support team will be preparing a 70-pound pedal-powered plane that will fly above the Aegean Sea for 74 miles, from Crete to Greece, this spring. The plane is expected to achieve a speed of no more than 18 mph, but the trip will be as physiologically and mentally demanding as space travel, say the project's organizers. The pilots are all champion bicycle racers.

• In Florida, Joe Kittinger, 59, a former air force test pilot who once bailed out of a plane at 102,000 feet and spent a record 4½ minutes in free fall, reaching supersonic speeds before opening his chute, will take off on a solo balloon flight around the world this year.

Gillette's rowing project fulfills an unspoken law of adventuring: the challenge has to be authentic. The task of building, equipping and manning a boat that has a chance to be rowed through storms, through ice-choked waters in poor visibility, is a supreme challenge, even to the most experienced adventurer. But beyond the rush of adrenaline and the surmounting of a formidable obstacle, there has to be something else. For Gillette, it is respect for nature and for history.

He chose Antarctica as a goal not only because of the danger, but because of the memory of Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose expedition in 1916 in that continent foundered on an ice pack that crushed his ship. The wreck precipitated a heroic but little-remembered five-man voyage in an open boat along a course roughly the reverse of Gillette's. "The goal in any adventure is to give back as much as you put in," said Gillette, who lives in Newport, Rhode Island.

Almost always, such exploits are undertaken with records in mind — and with plans of producing written accounts, films and bodies of research. Gillette's voyage, for example, will be filmed for television; a book will be written about it, and it will be the subject of an article in National Geographic magazine.

If Flowers could have it her way, she would not set out on her dog-sled trek alone. She was unable to find partners willing to share the harshness and danger of her journey. More important, she was unable to attract proper financial backing for it. But doing without has become a creative force for Flowers. She lives year round in a small Alaskan cabin without electricity or running water, saving most of her income from a job as a respiratory therapist for her expeditions.

The pedal-powered plane flight over the Aegean represents a collective dream. The Daedalus Project, sponsored by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Smithsonian Institution, is an interdisciplinary effort, said John Langston, its manager. "It involves the combined efforts of design engineers, physicists, physiologists, computer scientists, classicists, and athletes," he said.

"We live in an age where the myth of the individual is supreme in our media. Daedalus in Greek myth is sometimes mistaken for his son, Icarus, who pridefully flew too close to the sun and perished. Daedalus was an artist and a scientist at the same time, a person who combined in himself the disciplines of many."

Perhaps even more curious than the dreams of modern adventurers is what they experience in the midst of extreme danger and hardship. For as different as adventurers are, they seem to share a way of looking at things under duress.

"I wasn't thinking of danger at all," Kittinger said, describing his supersonic free-fall parachute jump. "I was much too busy monitoring and tape-recording what was going on."

This same sense of busily attending to small details, he said, marked a record-setting solo balloon flight he made across the Atlantic in 1984. "And that was particularly true when there were storms and high winds," he said. "I'd be working double time then."

For Dr. Andrew Embick, the best known of the Valdez ice-climbers, there is the experience of the adrenaline rush, which he said "can last for days afterward, like a drug," and there is the experience of danger, which is perceived only afterward.

"You can't let emotions dictate or distract from basic tasks at hand," he said. "There's time to have your life flash before your eyes, but that's before you go out. Concentration, which you must have, eliminates everything else. It's only at night, after it's over, that your horizons and your imagination expand."

SPORTS BRIEFS

Couples' 63 Leads in San Diego Golf

LA JOLLA, California (AP) — Fred Couples finished with three consecutive birdies Thursday to shoot nine-under-par 63 and take the opening-round lead at the Andy Williams Open Golf Tournament.

Couples, who lost the Phoenix Open in a playoff earlier this year, birdied 10 of the 18 holes at the North course at the Torrey Pines Golf Club. He said, "It didn't seem easy. But it was a lot of fun."

Phil Blackmar, at 6 feet 7 inches (2 meters) the tallest player on the PGA Tour, birdied six holes in a row at one stretch and dropped a 60-foot eagle putt on his final hole for a 64.

Tom Watson played the longer, more difficult South course in 65. Greg Koch, who got a hole-in-one on the 12th hole at the North course, was in a group at 66 that included Hal Sutton, Jack Renner, Willie Wood, Mark Calcavecchia, John Cook and Dave Barr of Canada.

Seve Ballesteros of Spain shot 73, 10 strokes off the pace.

Tigers' Tanana Wins Arbitration Case

DETROIT (AP) — Pitcher Frank Tanana has won his arbitration case with the Detroit Tigers and was awarded \$1.1 million by arbitrator Frederick Reel. The team had offered \$800,000.

In Seattle, Mark Langston, who led the American League in strikeouts last season, agreed Thursday to a one-year contract for \$820,000, getting a \$400,000 raise and avoiding an arbitration hearing scheduled for Friday.

Tanana was the fifth major leaguer to win his arbitration case this winter, while 10 have lost. The left-hander was 15-10 with a 3.91 earned-run average for the Tigers in 1987. Langston was 19-13 with 262 strikeouts. He can earn \$42,000 in incentive bonuses according to \$975,000 in arbitration while the Mariners had offered \$675,000.

For the Record

Vicira Nunes, 42 has resigned as manager of the Portuguese first division soccer club Covilha in the wake of last week's 1-1 draw against third division Louzansense. Nunes was the 10th coach to quit in the Portuguese League this season. (UPI)

Quotable

• Joe Garagiola, on the eternal optimism of the Atlanta Braves' manager, Chuck Tanner: "If he were captain on the Titanic, he probably would've said, 'Well, you're folks. We're just going in pick up a little ice, and we'll be on our way again.' (LAT)

• Author Joyce Carol Oates, on the difference between boxing and other sports: "One plays football; one doesn't play boxing." (LAT)

• Robin Givens, a graduate of Sarah Lawrence College, retracing her romance with Mike Tyson, was stunned when she heard the heavyweight champion wanted to meet her: "Mike Tyson — it seemed grotesque. A fighter? Grotesque?"

• Mike Tyson in reply: "Until she met me. Then I look her off her feet. I saved her." (NYT)

Soviets Are Courting Tennis Gold in Seoul

Efforts at Improvement Since 1984 Have Developed World-Class Players

OAKLAND, California — With Olympic gold at stake in Seoul, the Soviet Union is concentrating money and effort on quickly developing world-class tennis players.

"We didn't travel for seven years," Olga Morozova, the coach of the Soviet women's team, said Thursday. "Then tennis came into the Olympics. Now we travel."

Since 1984, the Soviet efforts to develop tennis talent have been impressive, if not amazing.

"They've come so far, so fast," said Sara Fornaciari, a senior vice president with ProServ Inc., a Washington, D.C., sports marketing firm. "It's incredible the accomplishments they've achieved."

Natalia Zvereva, 16, has cracked the top 20 in the world rankings. Larisa Savchenko, 21, was a finalist at two Virginia Slims events last year and teamed with Svetlana

Parkhomenko to end the 53-match winning streak of doubles partners Martina Navratilova and Pam Shriver.

Leila Meskhi, 20, was ranked 21st in 1986, but by 1987 had climbed to 46th. The brightest talent may be 15-year-old Natalia Medvedeva, the current Soviet indoor champion, who has taken over for Zvereva as the dominant player on the girls world junior tennis circuit.

"I would like to see my children No. 1 in the world," Morozova said of her players. "There's still a lot of potential in each one. They're still young. They can go up and up and up."

To remain eligible for the Olympics, the Soviet players return all their tournament winnings to the Women's International Tennis Association, which then gives the team money for travel and living expenses.

Last year, the Soviet women returned winnings of more than \$228,479.

"It's not a great system," Morozova said. "But it does give us the chance to travel and play and get better."

While other women on the tennis tour have lucrative endorsement contracts for everything from shoes to sunglasses, the Soviet women are marketed as a group by ProServ

Inc., the sports marketing firm. "Normally, we market athletes as individuals, but they are a special case," Fornaciari said. "They have a contract with Nike for shoes and clothing."

Morozova, who reached the singles final at Wimbledon 13 years ago, said the birth of Olympic tennis also has sparked interest among the Soviet Union's population in general.

"Tennis is a very popular sport," she said. "I see a lot of people playing tennis. It's a lot more popular now than when I was playing."

Fornaciari said the popularity may open the door for a professional tournament to be staged in the Soviet Union in the near future.

"Having the event there would expand the sport's horizon," she said. "I think it may be a couple years down the road."

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

Table with columns for Eastern Conference (Atlantic, Central, Pacific) and Western Conference (Midwest, South, Pacific) divisions, listing teams and their records.

U.S. College Results

Table listing college basketball results for various teams including Boston U., Connecticut, Duke, Georgetown, etc.

Hockey

NHL Standings

Table with columns for Wales Conference (Patrick, Adams) and Campbell Conference (Norris) divisions, listing teams and their records.

Transition

Table listing baseball transactions, including signings and trades for teams like Kansas City, Minnesota, Seattle, etc.

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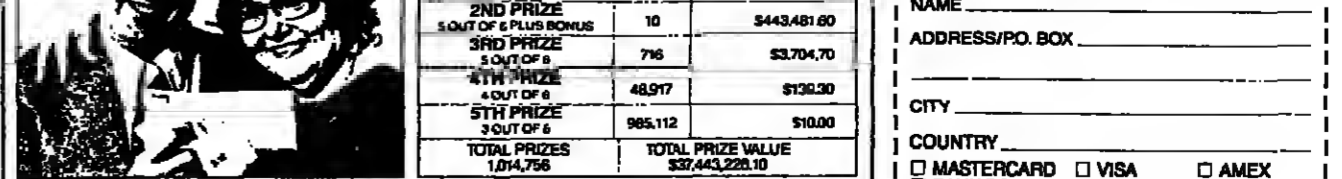
Table listing lottery winners and their prizes: Lillian and Stewart Kelly (\$13,890,588.80), Mohamed and Nurah Samji (\$11,066,864.20), Ron and Val Taylor (\$10,372,326.70), Jean Viau (\$10,191,804.60), Carrie and Derek Stockev (\$7,789,787.60), Doug and Loraine Cla... \$7,055,737.70

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Table with columns for Prizes, No. of Prizes, and Prize Value, showing the breakdown of the \$13,890,588.80 jackpot.

*All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

Canadian Overseas Marketing, P.O. Box 48120, Suite 1703, 595 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C., Canada V7X 1S4. Canadian Overseas Marketing is a private company. The prize quoted herein includes handling and service charges.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Publishing Russians in America

By David Remnick
ANN ARBOR, Michigan — There is a house on a hill in Michigan. Huge porches, circular driveway, 25 rooms, a long view out to the woods...

Started as a hobby in 1971 by Carl and Ellenada Proffer, a young academic couple whose innocence and enthusiasm endeared them to many Russian intellectuals...

These days Ellenada, 43, runs the show. About 15 people can be working in the basement on a given day — translating, proofreading, typesetting on the computers...

While Proffer's friends see Ardis in heroic terms, it would be understating things to say the Soviet government has not shared this view. After the Proffers published in Russian an uncensored anthology...

Ardis lives by a slogan of its own. It once issued a T-shirt with a logo reading "Russian literature is better than sex."

At the end of the '60s, when Carl and Ellenada Proffer began visiting the Soviet Union, they knew little about Osip Mandelstam, Anna Akhmatova, Mikhail Bulgakov or other heirs to the 19th-century tradition of Dostoyevski and Tolstoy.

Ardis began on the strength of a \$3,000 loan from Carl's parents. The Proffers bought a composing machine to run in the basement and set about looking for manuscripts.

If one were to visit a literate Russian friend and find a Russian-language edition of one of Nabokov's novels on his shelf, a closer inspection would probably reveal Ardis's horse-and-buggy symbol on the spine.

The most influential of the widows was Nadezhda Mandelstam, whose husband Osip had been killed in Stalin's camps. Nadezhda Mandelstam knew everyone from the Silver Age of the 20s — Isaac Babel, Akhmatova, Nikolai Bukharin — and her memoirs about that era...



Proffer, Mandelstam's "Stone," Nabokov's "Lolita," Brodsky's "Uranium" and Akhsonov's "Burn."

printed in a run of 500 copies in 1913 and then went out of print. The most ambitious early project was printing Nabokov's novels in Russian. Since Nabokov began writing in English in mid-career...

As for the printing run on Ardis' "best sellers," Proffer will only laugh. "That's the one thing I ain't gonna give you. Because then you'll tell how many copies Stephen King sells and we'll look like jerks!"

of neglected authors, such as Andrei Platonov ("The Foundation Pit"), and even a bit of fun, such as a Russian translation of Martin Cruz Smith's "Gorky Park."

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The Intensity of Central European Art

By Benjamin Forgey WASHINGTON Post Service WASHINGTON — "Expressiv: Central European Art Since 1960," a hefty, intense, provocative exhibition which opened Thursday at the Hirshhorn Museum...

and the United States. This is partially due to the restrictive policies of their governments, but it is also due to cultural pride and blindness in the West, which simply ruled out the possibility of significant art on the other side of the Iron Curtain.

figures carrying a banner declaiming (in Polish) "We Demand Bread." Dwurnik was a teen-ager when the great upheavals of 1956 shook the Soviet satellite states and were brutally suppressed...

which does nothing but create martyrs. Similarly, human presence and activity is strongly implied in the Czech Magdalena Jeteleva's "Stairs" (1982-84). All askew and dramatically oversized, these blocks of wood are weighty invitations not actually to climb but to contemplate the purpose of climbing...

Each of these pieces exemplifies an engagement of matter-of-fact materials that is typical here — art can be made of what's handy, but victories are hard won. None is more moving, in this regard, than the Czech artist Adrian Simotova's "Anxiety" (1984) — a nude woman emerges in painful stages, in little slices and cuts, from a thick roll of paper...

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Collector's Guide It is oversimplifying things a good bit to state, as Mladek has, that today "the West knows a great deal about forms of expression, but it has nothing to say..."

Collector's Guide THE PRINCE BLEAT THEM AWAY! MY DADDY MADE ME SCRAPE THE BOAT!

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ANTIQUES Debrett Were you ancestors labourers or lords? Debrett will trace them whoever they were and provide a bound report as a family heirloom or useful ancestry research tool.

Education: New Directions

IN THE NEWS

June 19: U.S. High Court Voids State Creationism Law
 The U.S. Supreme Court strikes down a Louisiana law requiring public schools teaching evolution to also teach "creation science." The court ruled 7-2 that the 1981 law transgressed the separation of church and state as required by the First Amendment. In its majority opinion, the court states that the "pre-eminent purpose of the Louisiana legislature was clearly to advance the religious viewpoint that a supernatural being created humankind."

Sept. 1: Riots Flare Up On South Korean Campuses
 Over 9,000 South Korean students returning to school for the fall term fought policemen with firebombs and rocks in demonstrations against President Chun Doo Hwan's government. In June, large numbers of students led pro-democracy rallies that forced the government into accepting democratic reforms.

Nov. 4: Bennett Presents Grant-Restriction Plan
 Reacting to his department's rising disbursements on loan defaults, the U.S. education secretary, William J. Bennett, unveils a plan to tighten eligibility requirements for colleges, universities and trade schools receiving federal aid. The plan restricts schools from participating in the Guaranteed Student Loan program if they fail to reduce their student-loan default rates to 20 percent or less by 1990.

Dec. 1: U.K. Reform Bill Passes Second Reading
 Britain's Great Education Reform Bill passes its second reading in the House of Commons. The bill advocates a more competitive education system from primary to university and establishes schools that will give a more technological base to secondary school education. The bill is likely to become law by fall. However, the House of Lords, which can make amendments, could delay the bill 12 months if the government refuses to accept its amendments.

Jan. 11: Two Educators Dismissed in China
 Stepping up a campaign against Western democratic ideas, the Chinese leadership dismisses Guan Weiyuan and Fang Lizhi, respectively president and vice president of the University of Science and Technology of China in the eastern city of Hefei. Mr. Fang, an astrophysicist, was a hero to many students for favoring independent thinking and more democratic local elections. He was criticized by critics of calling for the "complete Westernization" of China.

Feb. 18: French Report Decrees University Pay
 A government report criticizes a "verging decline" in pay, working conditions and status of France's 41,000 university professors, lecturers and teaching assistants. With half the 11,750 professorships due to fall vacant in the next 12 years, the report warns that rewards and promotion prospects are so bad that the universities have difficulty in finding "candidates of value, or even candidates of any description" to fill posts.

IN THIS REPORT

Soviet Schools 10
 A cadre of innovators is trying to incite pluralism in the Soviet system. The goals: to demystify the role of the teacher and make the students think for themselves.

Teacher-Managers 11
 Experiments in "shared decision-making" are giving teachers a greater say in the running of their schools.

Reform in Britain 12
 Britain's education system is set to undergo one of the biggest upheavals in its history.

Italy Modernizes 13
 Italy is trying to modernize its university system in an effort to provide the research and expertise considered essential to the country's technological and economic progress.

Creativity in Japan 14
 Japan is considering scrapping its rote learning system and introducing reforms aimed at producing "more creative" citizens.

'Mayanization' 15
 Through 'Mayanization' education, Guatemala hopes to raise the literacy level of its rural population.

Investing in Preschool Programs

U.S. Business Turns Attention to Workers of Future

Business has learned that it is more effective to design quality in from the beginning.

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — American businessmen are starting to show a big interest in little children. The reason has nothing to do with the sales of Barbie Dolls and basketball shoes. Rather, corporate leaders have been looking into their crystal balls and have started worrying about where the work force of the future will come from.

Tipoff of the new concern came when the New York-based Committee for Economic Development, a group of high-powered executives, issued a report calling for massive public and private investment in health care and preschool programs for disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-olds.

Without such programs, they warned, poverty and ignorance could cause shortages of qualified workers in coming years and threaten the United States' competitive stance in a global economy.

"American business has learned forcefully in the last 10 years that it is a lot more effective to design quality in from the beginning than to correct things later," explained Owen B. Butler, the retired chairman of the Procter & Gamble Company, who played a key role in writing the report. "If we spend this money now, in the long run we will reduce our tax burden."

In one sense, the growing corporate interest in preschool children is merely the logical extension of a concern about education at all levels. Recent years have seen a proliferation of "adopt-a-school" programs, in which companies affiliate with particular primary or high



David Cochran

schools and provide help, ranging from financial support to teaching to job placement. Coca-Cola sponsors the Valued Youth Partnership program in San Antonio, Texas, that seeks to reduce the middle and senior high school dropout rate by identifying "high-risk" students and giving them an opportunity to serve as tutors of younger children.

In Chicago, the advertising firm of Ogilvy and Mather, in partnership with Roberto Clemente High School, trains students for entry-level positions in their graphics department.

Another idea that is spreading rapidly is that of the Boston Compact. Five years ago, Boston business leaders got together with educational and community leaders there to set

up a program under which local companies provide summer jobs for high school students and virtually guarantee employment for high school graduates in the private sector. The resulting assurance that staying in school and working hard will lead to a job has led to significant improvements in school attendance rates and test scores.

The main reason for the growing corporate concern about educational quality is simple: the United States faces the possibility of a severe employment crisis.

By 1990, according to current projections, the impact of new technologies is expected to drive the total number of jobs in the private sector to 156.6 million, or double the number

in 1978. If these projections are accurate, employers will have 23 million more openings than there will be Americans equipped to fill them.

Population experts say that the problem is not that there aren't enough adults to fill the jobs. Rather, the difficulty is that millions of potential employees lack the fundamental literacy skills and work habits to do the work.

Moreover, demographic trends exacerbate the problem. The percentage of poor and minority group students — those who have traditionally not been well served by public schools — is rising and will continue to climb in the foreseeable future.

In 1985, according to the Institute for Edu-

ational Leadership, minorities represented 17 percent of the total U.S. population. By the year 2020, this proportion is expected to rise to more than one-third. If schools cannot figure out how to do a better job of educating these growing populations and turn them into productive workers and citizens, then the stability of the economy could be threatened.

"Our industries will be unable to grow and compete because an expanding educational underclass will be unable to meet the demands of such jobs," said the report of the Committee for Economic Development. "Moreover, these young people will not enjoy the levels of literacy needed to make informed choices about their lives or to carry out the responsibilities and reap the rewards of citizenship in a democratic society."

The report, entitled "Children in Need: Investment Strategies for the Educationally Disadvantaged," urges the business community to become a "driving force" in seeking higher public financing for early intervention programs.

Among the steps it proposes are these:
 • Prenatal and postnatal care for pregnant teenagers and other "high-risk" mothers as well as a follow-up health care for their infants.
 • Parenthood education programs for both mothers and fathers, including guidance on nutrition.
 • Quality child-care arrangements for poor working parents that stress social development and school readiness.
 • Quality preschool programs for all disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-olds.

THE idea of heading off later educational problems by pouring resources into early childhood programs is one that is catching on across the country. In 1986, 22 states spent \$328 million, or twice the amount of the previous year, on programs for preschool children. Missouri and Minnesota now require local school districts to offer programs to parents with low-income families. New York City has a new program called Project Giant Step that offers educational, health and other services to 4-year-olds from low-income families.

Much of the interest has been stirred by reports showing that early childhood intervention programs can have significant long-term effects. Some of the research has focused on

Continued on page 11

Job Skills Gap

China's New Worry: Supply vs. Demand

By Daniel Southerland

BEIJING — Education is lagging behind economic change in China, and Beijing officials are close to admitting that a crisis exists in the education system.

A year ago, the crisis was students demonstrating in city streets. The conditions fostering protests have not changed. Many students still want more freedom and Western-style democracy.

At many universities students are still jammed together, eight to a dormitory room on the average, eating unappetizing and unvarnished food. Bad food and study conditions were two of the problems that led to demonstrations last winter. But university administrators seem to feel that they have potential demonstrators under control for the moment.

Officials worry that many graduates are incapable of meeting China's practical needs.

The universities, government and Communist Party used a combination of intimidation and persuasion to contain last winter's demonstrations.

Many students now say the demonstrations were naive. Most students have since decided to concentrate on advancing their careers and working within the system.



A dormitory and a university classroom reflect crowded conditions among China's institutes of higher education.



'Diploma Disease' French Debate Overhaul of Elitist School System

By Barry James

PARIS — What makes Jean — or Jeanine — run? In France's elitist state education system, one of the prime motivating factors is the fear of failure, the fear of being bounced down or out if grades fall short of standard.

From the first year of grade school to doctorate level, French education is an obstacle course from which survivors emerge with top awards and the corresponding economic and social status, but which leaves plenty of casualties along the way.

In principle, schools are supposed to bring each child to maximum performance according to his or her capacity. Some take this obligation seriously. But, in effect, most schools tend to weed out the less academically gifted in successive stages.

Continued on page 12

Soviet Students Urged to Ask 'Why?' In Changing System

By Felicity Barringer

MOSCOW — The 15- and 16-year-olds filed into Lev Sobolev's sparsely furnished classroom in Moscow's school No. 67, some with the sprightly step of the well-prepared, some with bored looks...

Backed by the national newspaper Uchitel'skaya Gazeta, the education activists are pushing to loosen the old-line establishment grip held by the Education Ministry and the Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.

The two institutions, through local ministries and subdivisions across the country, control much of what goes on in the 129,000 Soviet schools, from curriculum and textbooks to school hours...

The innovators, who number perhaps 1,000 of the Soviet Union's two million teachers, hope to broaden their influence by pushing for more local autonomy...

For the innovators, the key to any change is what Mr. Amonashvili calls a "democratic" approach to students. In an October 1986 meeting in the writers' colony of Peredelkino, outside Moscow...

Mr. Amonashvili, who directs the Pedagogical Research Institute in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia, concentrates on very young students. He uses insistent positive reinforcement to impress on them...



Students in geography class in a Moscow school.

Mr. Amonashvili said in an interview, is "to promote self-expression and self-evaluation. I want the kids to come to class with their own ideas..."

The idea, Mr. Amonashvili said in an interview, is "to promote self-expression and self-evaluation. I want the kids to come to class with their own ideas..."

Along with national attention, innovators have been subject to sharp criticism and opposition from the Education Ministry...

Two years ago, a young teacher ostracized by his peers for his unorthodox methods decided to form a grassroots teachers' club called Evrika.

Evrika, the Russian form of the Greek "eureka," or "I've found it," is at the core of the movement for teaching change.

U.S. Costs, Inefficiency Assailed

Some states linking university budgets to proof of teaching efficiency.

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — There's a word that doesn't cross the lips of disreputable people in respectable circles of American higher education circles. Call it the P-word.

As any college administrator is quick to explain, higher education is a "labor-intensive" industry in which \$4 out of every \$5 spent goes to faculty and other salaries.

Such arguments may have been compelling in an earlier day, but no more. With trillions rising at double the rate of general inflation for most of the 1980s, a growing chorus of critics has begun to ask why higher education should be virtually the only major economic enterprise in the country immune from productivity gains.

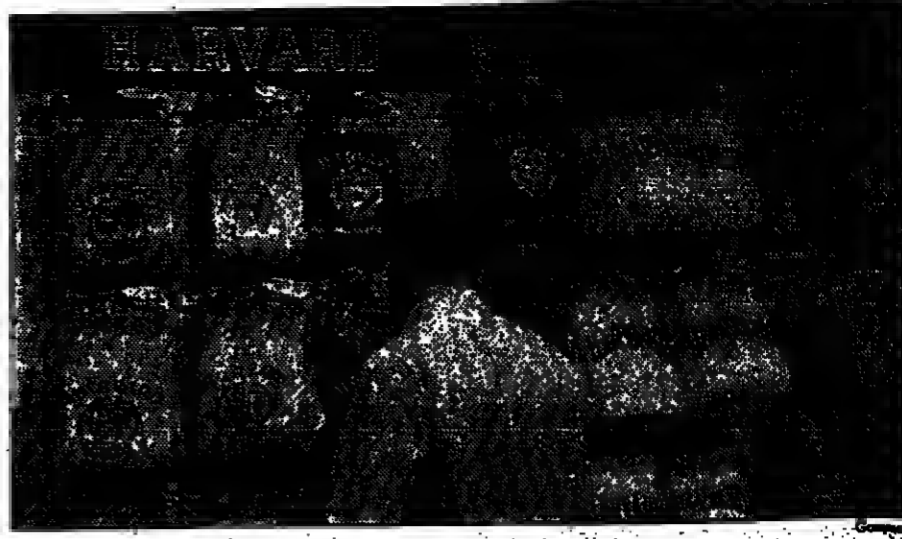
Leading the onslaught has been William J. Bennett, the feisty U.S. secretary of education who loves nothing better than playing to his conservative constituencies by taking on the educational establishment.

Not long ago, Mr. Bennett carried this message to the campus of Harvard University, where he accused that oldest of all American universities of tolerating "too many intellectual and educational casualties."

Mr. Bennett has also recruited a few allies within higher education. Robert Iosie, the president of York College in Pennsylvania, has angered many of his colleagues by writing a series of articles charging that administrative staffs are bloated and that professors work a shorter year and teach fewer courses than they did in the past.

The single biggest reason the cost of college is so high is declining and insufficient productivity as defined by the number of students taught by the faculty and serviced by the administration," he declared.

The call for greater efficiency has been coupled with pressure on public universities from the political leaders who subsidize their budgets to demonstrate that they are, in fact, giving their students a solid education.



Shopping for T-shirts at Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts, one of several private universities that is trying to improve its teaching.

"Many colleges and universities do not have a systematic way to demonstrate whether student learning is taking place," declared the National Governors' Association in a recent report on the subject.

In a variation on the "value-added" tax concept, legislatures in at least half a dozen states have begun testing students, first as freshmen and then as seniors, to measure how much they have learned.

One well-known proponent of this approach is Northeast Missouri State University in Kirksville, where students take standardized tests of general knowledge as freshmen, sophomores and seniors.

A few states have even begun linking university budgets to proof of teaching efficiency. Tennessee, for example, has distributed \$50 million on this basis.

While public institutions have felt most of the pressure for formal accountability, private colleges and universities are also feeling the heat. Harvard University, for example, has established a faculty commission, with some non-Harvard members, to study how to improve its teaching.

Led by Professor Richard J. Light, a professor of education and public policy, the seminar is looking at a series of specific elements of the educational process. For example, data is being collected to determine how much part-time work students can take on before they start signing up for "gun" courses that do not require much work.

"The general approach is not to emphasize the what-do-kids-know theme of standardized tests but to move in the opposite direction and gather information about how to improve one's offerings — almost as a management tool," said Professor Light.

One of the reasons that the private colleges so vigorously resist the value-added testing approach is their conviction that some of the most important goals of education do not lend themselves to being measured and quantified.

Proponents of increased testing dismiss such arguments. "Assessment has been done successfully by plenty of universities and is commonplace for industry and the military," said Governor John Ashcroft of Missouri.

A college official recalled, however, that on at least one occasion the courts ruled in favor of the educators on a related issue.

In the 1950s, Columbia University sued a former student for nonpayment of tuition, and the student filed a countersuit arguing that he did not owe them any money because the college had reneged on its promise to enlighten him with "wisdom."

Citing quotations from university publications, statements by senior administrators and "testimonies over university buildings," he alleged that Columbia "does not teach wisdom as it claims to do."

The Appellate Division of the Superior Court of New Jersey, however, rejected the student's line of reasoning with a scholarly flourish of its own.

"If his pleadings, affidavits and exhibits demonstrate anything," the judge wrote, "it is the validity of what Pope said in his Moral Essays: 'A little learning is a dangerous thing.'"

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Experiments in Administration

'Management Teams' Give Teachers Bigger Role in Running Schools

By Edward B. Fiske

NEW YORK — Earlier this year the North Miami Elementary School faced a tricky problem: changing the classroom assignments of more than half of its teachers. Normally such decisions would be made by the school principal, who could expect a lot of grief from teachers who had grown fond of their former working environments.

teachers must indeed be treated more like "professionals." "It's the classroom teachers who know what kids need," said Joseph A. Fernandez, the Dade County superintendent of schools who has been an avid force behind the experiment. "It's time to let them try things that they think will work."

give teachers more of a say in how schools would be run.

The faculties of 53 schools voted to try out the idea, and 32 of them were given the go-ahead. Each of them came up with a governing structure that seemed suited to its particular needs.

A similar process took place in

systems and seek to spread the word about new ways to run schools.

The major change built into school-based management teams is that, for the first time, teachers get a major voice in the shaping of school budgets. In the Miami area, this has already resulted in some major changes in the way schools are run.

At four schools, for instance, the management team eliminated the job of assistant principal and used the money saved to pay for teacher aides, after-school programs or other activities.

At South Miami Junior High School, which prides itself on a program for artistically talented students, the governing council cut out eight teachers' jobs. The funds were then used to hire outside instructors on an hourly basis to teach subjects such as dancing, musical instruments or other specialized subjects.

In some cases, the teachers have even decided to hire nonunion personnel. The parents at Palmetto Elementary School complained that their children were not learning enough Spanish, so the man-



agement team arranged to transfer the Spanish teacher to another school. They then hired an instructor from the local Berlitz language school to teach the students Spanish.

One area that teachers appear to be ambivalent about moving into is teacher evaluation. Teacher contracts normally authorize only principals and assistant principals to make formal evaluations of teacher performance. In Dade County, 10 of the participating schools have begun training teachers to do this on a peer basis, but others have decided that making judgments about each other might undermine the harmony that has been generated by the shared decision-making.

"My kids are really learning," said Mercedes Hunter, a third grade teacher at Palmetto Elementary School, where teachers voluntarily gave up some of their free time to generate funds for teacher aides.

One effect of involving teachers in decision-making, of course, is a major shift in the job of principal — from authority figure to manager.

Lawrence Feldman, the principal at Palmetto Elementary School, said that he liked his new role. "I'm a coach," he said. "But I like it. People are starting to trust each other."

Some teachers warn, though, that old attitudes may be slow to disappear. Jeao Marvel, who teaches English as a second language at North Miami Elementary School, pointed out that, since teachers are used to seeing schools run on an autocratic basis, it is easy to fall into the trap of thinking that this is the way things have to be.

It's the classroom teachers who know what kids need. It's time to let them try things that they think will work.

Educational historians frequently point out that public schools tend to organize themselves in imitation of the prevailing industrial models. Since the early 20th century, most schools have been run like factory floors — with principals (foremen) making all the decisions and treating teachers (workers) as if they were interchangeable parts.

But now industry is moving on to new models. Inspired by their Japanese counterparts, automobile companies have begun forming teams of workers and giving them responsibility for carrying out a certain number of tasks as they see fit. Schools are now picking up on this idea.

The Dade County experiment was born in December 1986 when the board of education, looking for ways to enhance teacher professionalism, agreed with the teachers union to look for ways to

Rochester where the schools superintendent, Peter McWalters, and Adam Urbanek, head of the teachers union, engaged in several months of discussions designed to work out a better way of running schools and cutting down on a dropout rate that had reached 30 percent.

The Rochester plan is likely to have considerable national influence because this upstate New York city is also the home of the new National Center on Education and the Economy, which is being set up by New York Governor Mario M. Cuomo with \$1 million of initial support from several national foundations. It will monitor the experience of Rochester, Dade County and other school

In this case, however, the politically sensitive task was turned over to the school "management team," consisting of both teachers and administrators. Not every teacher liked his or her new assignment, but none of them could complain about the way the decisions were made.

"Before, you would have gone to a faculty meeting and be given the decision as if it came down from heaven above," said Arlene Ortenzo, a third grade teacher. "In this case we all had some input. We were treated as professionals. What more could you ask for?"

North Miami Elementary is one of 32 primary and high schools in the Dade County school system that have embraced the concept of "shared decision-making." Under this approach, teachers and other significant constituencies, from parents to secretaries and cafeteria workers, are given a role in running the schools.

Other school systems experimenting with the idea include those in Rochester, New York, and Hammond, Indiana.

The trend is rooted in the growing conviction that, if American schools are to be improved, radical changes must be made in the way they are organized. Moreover, the new thinking goes, if schools are to compete effectively with other employers for capable personnel,

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Workers of the Future

Continued from page 9

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EDWARD B. FISKE is the education editor of The New York Times.

the Perry Preschool Project in Ypsilanti, Michigan, which helped cut later dropout rates and welfare dependency in half.

For businessmen the appeal is strengthened by arguments of cost-efficiency. Research from the U.S. House Select Committee on Children, Youth and Families shows that \$1 invested in quality preschool education can return nearly five times that much because of the lower costs of special education, public assistance and fighting crime.

For example, investment of \$500 a year in compensatory education can save the \$3,000 cost of having a child repeat a grade. Early educational intervention with disabled pupils has also been shown to save school districts more than \$1,500 per child.

"There is not a lot of long-term data on the effects of such programs, but there is enough to say that it is a good idea to go ahead and do more," said Mr. Butler.

The 45-year-old Committee for Economic Development is a public policy research group whose 225 trustees are mostly top corporate executives. Its chairman is Edward B. Fitzgerald, chairman and chief executive officer of Northern Telecom Limited.

In the new report, the businessmen argue that it makes "no economic sense" to allow an "educational underclass" to persist.

"This nation cannot continue to compete and prosper in the global arena when more than one-fifth of our children live in poverty and a third grow up in ignorance," they say. "The nation can ill afford such an egregious waste of human resources. Allowing this to contin-

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Curriculum for Competing

Japan Reconsiders Rote Learning

By Lisa Martineau

TOKYO — A bill to scrap Japan's rote learning system and reinstate moral education will come before the Diet...

Some critics say the exam-oriented system has to be scrapped first.

The Education Reform Bill is based on recommendations by the National Council on Education Reform...

In many ways the council has delivered to the governing Liberal Democratic Party that which is theirs.

The government believes that in order for Japan to compete successfully in the 21st century it will need creative free thinkers.

But the problem in eliminating rote learning is that children will still need to sit through a series of "exam hells" in order to graduate from the right schools...

Even with rote learning in schools, most children still need to attend cram schools in the evenings, weekends and holidays to pass the exams.

Critics like Nikkyoso, the teachers' union, and the Women's Educational Reform Group...

The council also recommends that stories reflecting moral education be inserted into Japanese language texts.

The return of moral education in the classroom is, in Mr. Nakasono's phrase, part of closing the postwar book...

Before the war, ethics — love of Emperor and country — were drummed into schoolchildren...

Nikkyoso says the government is using education to "foster a return to militarism and nationalism."

But the council says that both the flag and the anthem "should receive proper treatment in school education."

Later on, life studies will take the place of social studies and science for three years, and children will be taught how to "eat and

sleep correctly, greet people in the proper manner, use language correctly and handle things properly."

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On the thorny issue of textbook screening, the council finally decided to do nothing. At the moment, all textbooks are screened for suitability...

Both China and Korea complain bitterly that Japan rewrites its history at their expense. And some Japanese historians, whose books are censored...

Professor Saburo Imaga, professor emeritus of Tokyo University, for example, has been battling the Education Ministry...

The council says only that screening should be "simplified and done with accuracy, neutrality and objectivity."

Nikkyoso, which represents just under half of all teachers, is currently wracked by internal strife, and it is difficult to see how it could possibly form the nucleus of any credible opposition to parts, or all, of the bill...

Teachers come in for their share of criticism from parents and society. In a nationwide Yomiuri Shimshun poll only 5 percent of those polled agreed that they

could rely on "the majority of teachers." Although corporal punishment is widely accepted as a necessity, even the Ministry of Justice considers that too many teachers apply it excessively.

Corruption is another common parental complaint. At Tsukudo Primary School in Tokyo recently teachers were demanding 10,000 yen for writing a recommendation



Japanese youths attending classes at a summer camp for students

elementary school teacher made 267,040 yen (\$2,062) per month in 1986, the last year for which figures were available. And a typical high school teacher made 278,800 yen per month.

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Corruption is another common parental complaint. At Tsukudo Primary School in Tokyo recently teachers were demanding 10,000 yen for writing a recommendation

to help a child get into a private school.

When the parents, who were having to pay 10,000 yen for each school they applied for, complained, the Tokyo city government warned the teachers not to do it again.

The lightness of the punishment was an indication, critics said, of the widespread nature of the "bribery system."

But it is not all rosy for the teachers either. They suffer from a high incidence of stress and mental problems: a third of all teachers quit last year after suffering from mental or stress-related problems.

LISA MARTINEAU is The Guardian's correspondent in Tokyo.

China: Supply vs. Demand

Continued from page 9

of education by restoring competitive university entrance exams.

One result has been a desire on the part of many Chinese, at least in the cities, to acquire university degrees at any cost, a phenomenon the Chinese have dubbed "diploma fever."

The competition is fierce, and cheating on university entrance exams is widespread. Of the country's six to seven million high school graduates, only one in 20 gains admission to university.

Quantitatively, China has made impressive gains in higher education. Between 1978 and 1987, university graduates numbered 2.7 million, almost equal to the number for the 30 years before 1978.

Universities now have nearly two million students enrolled, 2.3 times as many as in 1978.

China spent 9.5 percent of its budget on operating expenses for education in 1986, with much of it going to higher education.

It now has a total of 1,063 colleges and universities, nearly dou-

ble the number that existed a decade ago.

In 1985, the Communist Party introduced a series of major reforms aimed at moving China away from a Soviet-style, centralized educational system and giving the universities more autonomy.

Universities are now allowed greater flexibility in developing curriculum, selecting teaching materials and hiring and promoting administrators. A few are experimenting with contracts for professors, conditioning continued employment on individual performance.

These changes mark a sharp break with the late Chairman Mao Tse-tung's policy of keeping all aspects of university education under strict Communist Party control.

China is currently planning another radical shift in the system that would require most university students to pay their own tuition and find their own jobs.

Students have long enjoyed almost free education but little choice of jobs upon graduation.

The state assigns jobs to about 70 percent of university graduates, condemning many educated Chinese to jobs that fail to match their qualifications.

The proposed reform aims at bringing the education system into line with the forces of supply and demand under the market economy that China is trying to develop.

Although the phasing out of job assignments appears to foreshadow an improvement in the system, students have voiced a mixed reaction. Most interviewed recently at three Beijing universities said they welcomed it, but some fear that the less restrictive system will result in more unemployment.

Even a few of the brightest students seem reluctant to give up the security implicit in the present system.

But the increased university autonomy has permitted free thinking on campuses and has fostered already rising expectations among students nearing graduation. An attempt to strengthen ties in Communist political theory early last year following the student demonstrations seems to have done little to convince students of the superiority of communism.

The official China Daily newspaper reported on Jan. 30 that college graduates in Shanghai, where the biggest student demonstrations occurred a little more than a year ago, elected as their No. 1 career choice working for joint-venture companies with foreign links.

The paper said that throughout the country, an increasing number of college-educated youths want to go into business. China's yuppies are attracted to the money and the opportunities to go abroad.

"We'd rather deal with foreign businessmen than with Chinese bureaucrats," said a student at one of Beijing's leading universities in a recent interview.

But according to China Daily, the country has too few business colleges and teachers, particularly in the field of international business.

And the rapid expansion of higher education has left many universities badly equipped to train students to meet China's growing need for managers, technocrats and teachers.

It has also led to lowering the priority given to primary and secondary education.

Conditions in these schools have been all too slowly improving. Teachers still suffer from a lack of respect, overwork and low living standards.

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GABBITAS TRUMAN & THRING We specialise in advising parents and students on their choice of independent schools and colleges.

INNSBRUCK INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL A coeducational American Preparatory Boarding School in Austria's Winter Olympic City of 1964 and 1976.

Table with financial data, including exchange rates and interest rates. Columns include various financial metrics and values.

IN SWITZERLAND HOTEL MANAGEMENT HAS ONE NAME: LES ROCHES The first and only English speaking hotel school managed by the Swiss Hotel Association.

ST. EDWARD'S COLLEGE MALTA English day and boarding school in Malta. Member of HAC for many years.

Vertical sidebar containing various financial data, exchange rates, and market information.

Handwritten text at the bottom center of the page: 'DPR/col/150'

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbols, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and price for various market segments.

NYSE Index table showing composite index and components like Industrials, Transp., and Finance.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: 'Via The Associated Press'.

AMEX Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

NASDAQ Index table showing composite index and components.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top active stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields and prices for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table showing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing buy and sell orders for various stocks.

Dow Jones Averages table showing index levels for Industrials, Transp., and Finance.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing index levels for various sectors.

NASDAQ Diary table listing advanced, declined, and unchanged stocks.

AMEX Stock Index table showing index levels for various sectors.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Large table of stock prices (A) with columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbol, div. yield, P/E, and change.

NYSE Up Sharply on Late Rally

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange closed sharply higher on Friday in moderate trading, when a late rally broke the market's two-day pause and sent the Dow Jones industrial average solidly beyond 2,000.

Large table of stock prices (B) with columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbol, div. yield, P/E, and change.

Friday's NYSE Closing

another 100 points after 2,050," the level it achieved in early January, "but that will take a little more time."

Large table of stock prices (C) with columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbol, div. yield, P/E, and change.

Friday's NYSE Closing

The Dow breached 2,000 Tuesday for the first time since Jan. 7, when the index closed at 2,051.89, its highest level this year.

Large table of stock prices (D) with columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbol, div. yield, P/E, and change.

Friday's NYSE Closing

"People need strong justification to buy stocks now. They feel they don't have enough information on the economy," Ms. Dudack said.

Large table of stock prices (E) with columns for 12-month high/low, stock symbol, div. yield, P/E, and change.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, featuring text like 'Making Some of the S...' and 'NEW YORK'.

Statistics Index
ANEX prices P. 16
ANEX bids/asks P. 17
NYSE prices P. 16
NYSE bids/asks P. 17
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Commodity futures P. 18
Commodity options P. 19
Commodity spreads P. 19
Commodity spreads P. 19

ECONOMIC SCENE
Taking Some of the Steam Out of the Stock Market

By PETER PASSELL
NEW YORK — Is Wall Street drowning in a tide of trading? Complaints about the Street's casino mentality are treated as no more than public relations headaches by the exchanges and the big brokerage houses.

Not every priest of high finance, however, worships at the temple of easy trading. James Tobin, winner of the 1981 Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Science, questioned the benefits of cheap high-speed trading long before big pension funds became enamored of dynamic asset allocation.

Other things being equal, any asset is more valuable if a buyer can always be found cheaply and swiftly. But Mr. Tobin argues that in the securities markets, other things are no longer equal. Easy-in, easy-out trading has changed the way assets are valued, encouraging investors to bet on the price that other investors will be willing to pay next week rather than on company earnings prospects.

Louis Lowenstein, professor of law and economics at Columbia University, has now built on Mr. Tobin's skepticism, arguing that excessive liquidity has turned "shareholders into traders and investors into gypsies." He estimates that, in turning over its entire portfolio annually, the average fund spent almost \$1 in fees for every \$6 it earned as an owner of stock.

His remedy, outlined in the forthcoming book, "What's Wrong With Wall Street," is borrowed from Warren Buffett, probably the United States' most successful practitioner of investing for the long haul, who would eliminate all incentives to churning by taxing away 100 percent of capital gains on securities held less than a year.

Some analysts, without favoring the Buffett solution, acknowledge that ease of trading is a mixed blessing. William Sharpe, a professor at the Stanford business school, admits there are circumstances in which "it wouldn't hurt to slow those people down." But there are areas, he says, in which great liquidity is "socially useful" — for example, in allowing pension funds to hedge their assets in falling markets.

Whatever the merits, Washington is not about to entertain a proposal that would have the same effect on Wall Street trading and employment as a neutron bomb. But Washington's apparent preference for letting the industry take the lead on regulation would change quickly if the market took another dive. Congress would probably turn to measures penalizing rapid turnover.

Charles Ellis, head of a firm that rates stock analysts, offers one such proposal. The compulsion to churn would disappear, Mr. Ellis points out, if the short-term gains of tax-sheltered pension funds were taxed at the same rate as the profits of ordinary corporations.

An alternative would be to tax all securities transactions. Jim Wright, speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives, suggested a turnover tax of half of 1 percent last year as a revenue raiser. It was turned down by Dan Rostenkowski, chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, who hails from Chicago, home of the options exchanges. But the proposal might win a second life were it repackaged as an easy way to cut the deficit by \$17 billion and to prevent a repeat of Black Monday.

Alliance Seen on Generale

French, Belgian Group in Talks

BRUSSELS — A group of Belgian and French companies is close to forming an alliance to rival the bid by Carlo de Benedetti to control Societe Generale de Belgique, financial sources close to their talks said on Friday.

They said the French financial group Compagnie Financiere de Suez SA and several Belgian companies aimed to team up to keep Generale de Belgique from coming under Mr. de Benedetti's control.

The Italian financier says he and his allies own 38 percent of Generale. Share analysts said that the new Belgian and French group, if it can agree on an alliance, probably owns more of Generale than Mr. de Benedetti does.

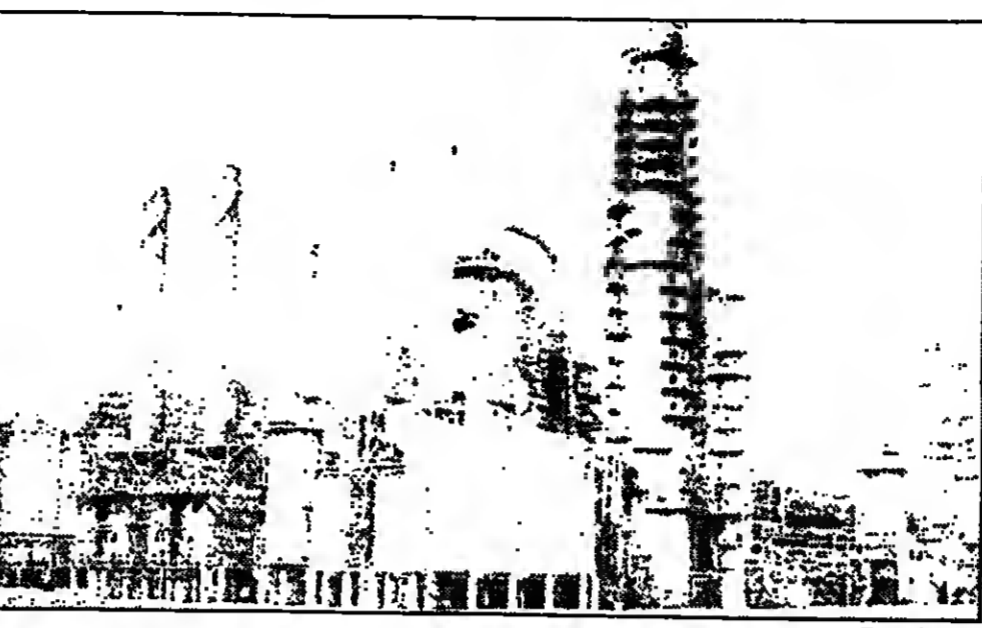
Since Mr. de Benedetti announced a month ago that he was trying to take control of the company, rival groups have sought to forge alliances to win control. The new Belgian group is reportedly led by Maurice Lippens, managing director of an insurance company, Groupe AG.

The financial daily De Tijd quoted sources as saying Groupe AG had doubled its stake in Generale to 8 percent. Mr. Lippens declined to confirm the reports.

Mr. de Benedetti has made a public offer to buy a further 15 percent of Generale, Belgium's largest company, with financial and industrial interests worldwide. But at 4,000 Belgian francs (\$112) a share, his offer is well below the 4,900 francs at which the shares closed on the Brussels bourse on Friday.

While there are few big blocks of shares free for Mr. de Benedetti to buy, analysts said he owns enough so that he would be able to ignore his plans for Generale. "Let's not forget, de Benedetti is the only real industrialist in the running," one analyst said. "Lippens is smart enough to recognize his qualities and will not want to forgo them."

The sources said that André Leyens, the chairman of Gevaert NV, who had sought a controlling stake in Generale for a group of Flemish companies, is not involved in the new group. A previous French and Belgian alliance led Mr. Leyens collapsed on Feb. 12.



Texaco's refinery at Port Arthur, Texas, is the largest and oldest such facility in the United States.

Texaco Stock Soars on Saudi Report

Venture Seen as Essential to Ward Off Pickens and Icahn

NEW YORK — Shares of Texaco Inc. rose in active trading Friday, buoyed by an announcement by T. Boone Pickens that he intended to seek up to 15 percent of the company and reports of a possible accord to spin off its major refining assets into a joint venture with Saudi Arabia.

Its stock price climbed \$2 to close at \$42.75 on the New York Stock Exchange. It was the fourth-most actively traded issue. Industry sources have said that Texaco is in talks to sell a 50 percent interest in its major refineries to Saudi Arabia for more than \$1 billion.

Such an accord would help Texaco raise cash to meet the \$3 billion it has agreed to pay Pennzoil Co. to settle a legal dispute. For the Saudis, an agreement would provide secure outlets for its oil in glutted markets. Analysts said Texaco also needs to move ahead with its plan to sell assets to lift its stock price and stave off an attempt by the investor Carl C. Icahn to win greater control of the company.

That struggle intensified Thursday when Mr. Pickens, a Texas oilman, said he had notified Texaco that he was seeking clearance from anti-trust regulators to buy up to 15 percent of the company. Mr. Pickens said he would support efforts by Mr. Icahn, Texaco's largest stockholder, to purge its bylaws of anti-takeover measures approved by management.

Mr. Icahn, who controls nearly 15 percent of Texaco's shares, and four associates have said they will run against five directors seeking re-election to Texaco's 14-member board at a meeting in May. Texaco's chairman, James W. Kinneer met with analysts Friday. Asked about the negotiations with the Saudis, he refused to go beyond the company's public statements.

Table with 2 columns: Revenues and Earnings, and Lines of Business. Includes data for 1986 and 1985 for various metrics like Revenues, Net income, and Earnings per share.

U.K. Car Sector Faces Unrest At Rover, GM

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — The British auto industry faced more strike threats Friday from thousands of workers despite the settlement of an 11-day walkout at Ford Motor Co.

Talks on averting a strike by 6,000 workers at the state-owned Land Rover, which makes all-terrain vehicles, broke down Thursday night, and union officials said a walkout was likely at midnight Sunday. The dispute centers on a wage package rejected by workers. Management said the package amounted to a 14 percent increase over two years, but unions said the net figure was closer to 8 percent.

At Ellesmere Port in northern England, more than 4,000 employees at the Vauxhall plant run by General Motors Corp. rejected a pension plan to be introduced in April. They voted to launch a strike unless the dispute is resolved next week. Ford's 32,500 manual workers, meanwhile, were set to return to work Monday after voting overwhelmingly Thursday in favor of a pay package giving them at least a 14 percent salary increase over the next two years.

The strike at the 22 plants was the U.S. company's first in Britain in a decade. It was the most serious of a wave of walkouts by British nurses, seamen, coal mine supervisors and other workers over the past three weeks. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservative government is worried that Ford's concessions could trigger new industrial unrest and an inflationary explosion in wage demands.

The government has argued that with a 3.3 percent inflation rate, many British workers have no right to expect annual salary increases. Yet Sir David Nielson, president of the Confederation of British Industry, sought to discourage any comparisons to Britain's so-called "winter of discontent" in 1978-79, when strikes threw the country into chaos. "This presents a damaging and incorrect image of Britain," he said.

Land Rover is arguing that its pay package would put £13 (\$22.75) a week more in its workers' pockets than Ford assembly line workers received as part of their new settlement. Union leaders maintain that the company could afford to give workers more. At Vauxhall, workers are angry about what their union says are plans to suspend pension contributions and use a quarter of the fund's £214 million to cover past operating losses.

A spokesman for Ford said, meanwhile, that all 9,700 workers at its plant in Genk, Belgium, would return to work next week. The Belgian workers were laid off after the British strike resulted in a shortage of parts. (Reuters AP)

Ford Workers To Get \$3,700 Each in Profit
DETROIT — Ford Motor Co. workers will receive an average of more than \$3,700 each in profit-sharing checks as a result of Ford's record 1987 earnings of \$4.6 billion, the No. 2 U.S. automaker said Friday.

In U.S. Contest for Air Routes, Tokyo Is Top Prize

By Martha M. Hamilton
WASHINGTON — The three major U.S. airline companies brought their heaviest hitters to town this week in a battle for a scarce but valuable commodity: the right to fly from the United States to Japan.

One by one, the chairman and president of American Airlines, Robert L. Crandall; the new chief executive of United Airlines, Stephen M. Wolf; and the chairman of Texas Air Corp., Frank A. Lorenzo, testified in a hearing room at the Department of Transportation on why their airlines should be granted authority to fly from Seattle to Tokyo.

At stake is a foothold in the Pacific market, the fastest growing and one of the most lucrative markets for airline traffic. "It's where all the growth is," said Matthew V. Scoozza, the assistant transportation secretary for policy and international affairs. "There's truly a lot of money out there."

Between 1976 and 1986, the last year for which data are available, traffic between the United States and the Far East grew from 3.7 million passengers a year to 3.7 million a year, with traffic between the United States and Japan growing from 2.4 million to 5 million passengers a year, according to Patrick V. Murphy, deputy assistant secretary of transportation.

Japan is now the second largest market for overseas travel from the United States, surpassed only by Britain. Although travel to Europe and domestic traffic are expected to continue to grow, those markets are relatively saturated compared with markets in the Pacific. In addition to its growth potential, the Pacific market is dominated by the business travel, which produces higher profits for airlines.



Robert L. Crandall, the chairman of American Airlines. Frank A. Lorenzo, Texas Air's chairman and chief executive. Stephen M. Wolf, the new chief executive of United Airlines.

American argued that it would be a strong competitor against United and other carriers and that competition would expand the U.S. share of the market. "We talk about the U.S. as a service economy," Mr. Crandall said at the hearing. "One of the things we're going to have to export is service, and one of the services we are particularly good at is airline service."

American currently provides some nonstop service from Dallas to Tokyo. Continental argued that, as a low-cost carrier, it would provide price competition against other carriers in the markets. But United and American asserted that Japan, which must approve fares, would resist lowering prices. Introducing new carriers to a market makes sense if it means expanding service, Mr. Wolf said. In this case, however, he said, "what you would do is reduce the capacity of a very vigorous U.S. carrier and replace it with one that wouldn't have the base in the Pacific and doesn't have the mass in Seattle."

Currency Rates

Table showing currency rates for various countries including Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Italy, Japan, Korea, New Zealand, Singapore, Switzerland, Taiwan, Thailand, United Kingdom, and West Germany.

Table showing other dollar values for currencies like Australian dollar, Canadian dollar, French franc, German mark, Hong Kong dollar, Indian rupee, Italian lira, Japanese yen, Korean won, New Zealand dollar, Singapore dollar, Swiss franc, Taiwan dollar, Thai baht, and United Kingdom pound.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for Treasury bills, Treasury notes, Treasury bonds, and various bank deposits.

Table showing key money rates and Asian dollar deposits for various banks and currencies.

HARRY WINSTON Rare Jewels of the World
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Friday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closes on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies including IBM, AT&T, and others.

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Table of company financial results including revenue and profits for various firms.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

NYSE High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks.

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

(Continued)

Table of stock prices for various companies.

Table of stock prices for various companies.

AMEX High-Lows

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks.

Table showing high and low prices for various stocks.

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Season High Season Low

Table of U.S. Futures prices including Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and other commodities.

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)

Table of Livestock prices including Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Currency Options

Philadelphia Exchange

Table of Currency Options prices for various currencies.

Food

Season High Season Low

Table of Food prices including various grains and oils.

Metals

COPPER (COMEX)

Table of Metals prices including Copper, Silver, and Gold.

Stock Indexes

S&P 500 INDEX (CME)

Table of Stock Indexes including S&P 500, Dow Jones, and others.

Commodity Indexes

Moody's

Table of Commodity Indexes.

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade

Table of Market Guide information.

More Large U.S. Banks Vulnerable to Takeover, New Report Finds

Los Angeles Times Service. LOS ANGELES — Weak stock values and lagging profits mean that many of the largest U.S. banks are vulnerable to the kind of takeover that has reigned corporate America in the 1980s, according to a study by a management consulting group.

Paris Commodities

French francs per metric ton

Table of Paris Commodities prices.

London Commodities

U.S. Dollars per metric ton

Table of London Commodities prices.

Dividends

Per Share

Table of Dividends for various companies.

Spot Commodities

Commodity

Table of Spot Commodities prices.

Blue Circle Says Bid Fails

LONDON — Blue Circle Industries P.L.C., the British cement giant, said Friday that it had counted wrong when it announced victory last week in a bid to buy a foundry company, Birmid Quacast P.L.C.

DM Futures Options

W. Germany Mark-DM 100 marks only per contract

Table of DM Futures Options prices.

S&P 100 Index Options

Call: The; Put: The

Table of S&P 100 Index Options prices.

Arabian Oil Said to Buy Stake in North Sea Field

TOKYO — Arabian Oil Co. agreed to buy a 5 percent stake in the developed Norwegian North Sea field from Conoco Inc. for an amount known price, oil industry sources said Friday.

U.S. Treasuries

Discount

Table of U.S. Treasuries prices.

London Metals

Aluminum

Table of London Metals prices.

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Table of London Metals prices.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Federated Rejects Campeau's Latest Bid

NEW YORK — Federated Department Stores Inc. rejected Campeau Corp.'s latest \$5.9 billion takeover bid on Friday amid signs that institutional investors were pressing the higher bidder to reconsider.

Kodak Says Polaroid Seeks \$5.7 Billion in Patent Suit

ROCHESTER, New York — Eastman Kodak Co. said Friday that Polaroid Corp. was seeking damages of \$5.7 billion to settle the instant-camera patent infringement case pending between the two companies.

Kodak called the amount "indicative" and "ridiculously inflated." The amount of damages had previously been filed with the U.S. District Court for Massachusetts but was made public on Friday.

Morgan Stanley Loses Cox

NEW YORK — After 23 prosperous years at Morgan Stanley & Co., including the past 11 as managing director in charge of the firm's successful London office, Archibald Cox Jr. has decided to resign.

ASEA Expected to Report Steady '87 Profit

STOCKHOLM — The Swedish electrical group ASEA AB is not expected to report a significant profit increase for 1987 when it releases results Monday, but analysts say the more crucial issue is the success of its recent merger with Brown Boveri & Co. of Switzerland.

TEXACO: Saudi Plan Seen as Essential to Ward Off Pickets and Icahn

(Continued from first finance page) can be more thoroughly restructured than management wishes. "This makes it all the more likely that Texaco will be a drastically changed company in a few months," said Kurt H. Wulff, an investment advisor who has closely followed Mr. Picketts' activities for McDep, Associates of Short Hills, New Jersey.

Analysts Expect Brown Boveri & Co. to Report a 1987 Net Profit

Analysts expect Brown Boveri & Co. to report a 1987 net profit Monday of 140 million in 170 million Swiss francs (\$99 million in \$120 million at current rates), up from 96 million francs in 1986, Reuters reported from Zurich.

Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High/Low, Div. Yld. PE, 52 Wk High/Low, Close, Chg. Cris. Lists various stocks like AAI, AMR, and others.

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Oil Said to Be in North Sea. Arabians Oil Co. to buy a 3 percent stake in Norwegian North Sea oil field. It would be the first time a Japanese company has bought a Norwegian oil field.

Spot Commodities. Table listing prices for various commodities like wheat, corn, and soybeans.

DM Futures Options. Table listing prices for various DM futures options.

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CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Ends Lower in N.Y., Europe

NEW YORK — The dollar ended lower Friday in New York and Europe, subdued in part by a Swiss central banker's remark that further declines in the currency could not be ruled out because of nagging trade imbalances.

Apart from the impact of the statement by Pierre Languein, president of the Swiss National Bank, trading was dominated by technical factors amid a dearth of corporate interest, dealers said.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.7090 Deutsche marks, down from 1.7125 DM at Thursday's close. It slipped to 130.15 from 130.25, to 5.7730 French francs from 5.7860, and to 1.5995 Swiss francs from 1.6100.

It also retreated against the British pound, which closed at \$1.7495, against \$1.7420 Thursday.

Dealers noted that the dollar had traded in a narrow range all week. It eased from the highs seen after a report the previous Friday that the U.S. trade deficit narrowed to \$12.2 billion in December. But overall, the currency showed little inclination to make a decisive move higher or lower.

The dollar had closed a week earlier at 1.715 DM and 131 yen on the trade report. But the dollar lost steam this week, dipping as low

London Dollar Rates table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and Source.

as 1.6995 DM and 129.80 yen on Thursday after remarks by Japanese officials that it could fall further this year.

In Europe, dealers said the dollar was likely to remain soft next week. In the absence of any fresh news, they said, currency markets will probably continue to dwell on recent warnings that continuing trade imbalances will depress the currency.

In London, the dollar closed Friday at 1.7045 DM, marks, down from 1.7104 DM Thursday, and at 129.90 yen, down from 130.05.

Both closings were nonetheless above from the day's lows. The dollar was also weaker against the British pound, which closed at \$1.7505, against \$1.7435 on Thursday.

It had fallen sharply in the morning on the remarks by Mr. Languein. The reaction demonstrated that dealers were seeking an excuse to

sell the dollar, one British dealer said. Some dealers said Mr. Languein's statement, coming after the comments by Japanese officials on Thursday that the dollar may fall further in the medium term, would probably weigh heavily on the market next week.

In general, people are still looking for the U.S. trade balance to show sustained improvement," a dealer said. "Until that happens the basic sentiment isn't going to improve."

Another dealer said, "What they're telling you is what all these con types have been saying all along, that the dollar still isn't finished on the downside yet."

With central bank officials seeming to be talking the dollar down, the scope for any advances next week is limited, another trader observed. "They're probably looking for a slightly lower level, but nothing dramatic," he said.

The pound closed in London at 74.3 on its trade-weighted index, unchanged from the previous close. Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7079 DM, up from 1.7049 on Thursday.

The dollar closed in Zurich at 1.5985 Swiss francs, down from 1.6008.

Bonn and Paris Said to Reject Adjusting EMS

PARIS — France and West Germany have ruled out a realignment of the European Monetary System at present, sources say.

Altering the parity of the franc and the Deutsche mark would run counter to the signal sent by authorities in both countries when they coordinated monetary policy last year to ease growing pressure within the system, they said.

The major question remains the amount of the differential between the two nations' interest rates, adjusted for inflation, that is appropriate for France, the sources said.

"There is currently no reason to modify the franc/mark parity and we are now in a period of catching up with West Germany, our ambition being to do better than them in mastering costs and disinflation," a source said.

Economists expect the inflation differential between the two countries to have fallen to around 1.8 points last month.

SLIDE: Amid Surprisingly Little Outcry, U.S. Standard of Living Declines

(Continued from Page 1) enjoy a somewhat higher standard of living than historic levels in Western Europe. Figures provided by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development show that economic growth of non-communist European countries averaged 1.8 percent a year, after adjustment for inflation, from 1981 through 1982, compared with about 2.6 percent for the United States.

The chief concern for U.S. economists remains the nation's indebtedness. Despite an average annual economic growth rate of about 2.6 percent since the early 1980s, consumption has expanded by about 3.5 percent a year, with the difference financed by foreign creditors.

This has become a tiresome issue to many Americans, who have grown accustomed to seemingly constant admonishments by allies in Western Europe and Japan to spend less. Yet, economists argue that debt eventually will be the biggest drag on future lifestyles.

"Take a hard look at the situation," Mr. Packer said. "What we have done over the last eight years is stopped paying for social programs and started paying holders of Treasury bills."

The market collapse seems to have galvanized Washington into action to restrain, if not significantly reduce, the federal budget deficit. But economists say this will do little to stem the rise in the nation's overall indebtedness.

Not until the U.S. economy can produce more than it consumes, will the pace of indebtedness slow. However, that means diverting more resources to industries specializing in exportable goods rather than those catering to domestic demands.

Even then, analysts do not foresee a surplus in U.S. trade accounts for 10 or 15 years. And many economists are unsure how long it will take to pay off creditors.

Last summer, the Committee for Economic Development, a research group funded by U.S. corporations, warned that U.S. external debt could reach \$800 billion by the early 1990s, based with estimates of about \$400 billion now. That would mean that the United States would have to come up with \$36 billion a year just to pay interest and dividends to foreign creditors. This translates into an annual payment of roughly \$230 from each American.

"For the last five years, we have been living beyond our means," said C. Fred Bergsten, head of the Washington-based Institute for International Economics. "Inevitably more and more resources will have to be paid overseas. It's logical that the standard of living will probably grow very modestly or even stagnate for a few years."

Mark Anderson, an economist for the AFL-CIO, added: "This could be a milestone around the neck of the economy that will go on for the next 40 years."

To some degree, the heavy borrowing has obscured changes in living standards that began years ago. Since the early 1980s, when the dollar rose to record heights, U.S. manufacturers have been going through a painful restructuring to improve their global competitiveness.

As a result, more jobs are being created in the lower-paid service sector. This has tended to depress overall incomes despite substantial gains in employment, according to Mr. Packer of the Hudson Institute.

One measure used by economists to gauge the drop in income is the average weekly earnings of private nonfarm workers published by the Labor Department. When measured in constant 1977 dollars, average weekly earnings peaked at \$201.78 in 1972 after rising for 25 years. By April of last year, they averaged \$168.28.

Last year, wage increases averaged only 3.1 percent compared with an inflation rate of 4.4 percent, the biggest gap since 1980, when the consumer price index, the main measure of inflation, rose 12.4 percent and wages increased 9.9 percent.

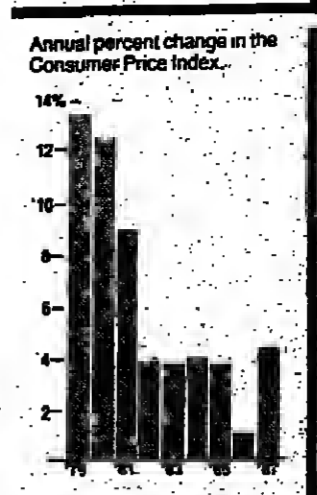
"Paychecks for blue-collar workers don't go as far as they used to," Mr. Bergsten said.

Despite the setbacks, Americans have managed to maintain their lifestyles. Women joined the workforce in unprecedented numbers, expanding the number of two-income families to a record.

But Census Bureau figures show that the share of households with \$20,000 to \$60,000 in pretax incomes dropped to 49 percent in 1982 from 53 percent in 1973, a trend that appears to be gaining momentum.

A Gary Shilling, who heads his own economic consulting firm in New York, estimates that further cost-cutting by industry will reduce

Yearly Inflation



Consumer Price Index

Table showing Percent change, month to month for US, New York, and New Jersey across various categories like All Items, Food and Beverage, etc.

the middle income proportion to 38 percent by 1995. More disturbing to Mr. Shilling is the growing number of households falling into the lower brackets. He estimates that, using the basis of constant 1985 dollars, 50 percent of American families will have incomes below \$20,000 by 1995 compared with 39 percent in 1973.

"Costs make a difference. The only way to save manufacturing jobs is to be more competitive," he said.

What puzzles some observers is that there has been little public outcry. Ever since Herbert Hoover delivered his famous "chicken in every pot" speech, discussions about living standards have evoked strong passions and seen particularly pungent during the current presidential election year.

Yet, surveys continue to demonstrate a pervasive optimism among American consumers.

The AFL-CIO's Mr. Anderson says a big problem confronting organized labor is the overriding concern to preserve jobs in the manufacturing sector, often at the cost of higher compensation.

Another factor is that many economists are not convinced that the nation will have to engage in belt-tightening in the future. The disagreement underscores the political dimensions of any debate about living standards, but it also points up the problems associated with measuring such a vague economic indicator.

Gross national product, which measures the value of the country's total output of goods and services, tells little about how wealth is shared. And while most economists track income and consumption patterns, other analysts may focus on the number of cars owned by the average family.

Herbert Stein, former chairman of the council of economic advisers under Presidents Richard M. Nixon and Gerald R. Ford and now an economist at the American Enterprise Institute in Washington, argues that current concerns about living standards are misplaced.

"We're a nation where per capita consumption is close to \$12,000," he said. "If that doesn't give you a fast, it does not mean misery."

To Mr. Shilling, the private consultant, however, Americans cannot avoid the hard times ahead. "People find it difficult to accept because we've been living well for a long time," he said. "But this is not a bad dream that's going to go away."

Weekly Report On M-2, M-3

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Board has decided to report weekly, rather than monthly, changes in the broadly defined M-2 and M-3 money supply measures, along with the narrower M-1, because it has developed reliable seasonal adjustments.

The change, announced Thursday, is unlikely affect financial markets much, because it probably will not change the Fed's orientation to monetary policy, analysts said.

In recent years, Fed policy has been guided by the economy's strength, inflation and currency developments.

Funds-Rate Rise Called a Technical Glitch

NEW YORK — The recent brief rise in the federal funds rate was merely a technical glitch and not a sign that the U.S. Federal Reserve is seeking to tighten credit, according to economists.

On Feb. 12, when the Fed drained reserves from the banking system through four-day matched sales, the funds rate — the rate banks charge each other on overnight loans — was 6.5 percent. But by late Tuesday, funds were as high as 7 percent, raising doubts about the Fed's commitment to an easier monetary policy.

A Fed spokesman said Thursday, however, that special factors had complicated reserve management in the week ended Wednesday.

On Feb. 12, the Fed had a shortfall of reserves because of lower than expected float. As a result, the

central bank had a large, single-day net miss in its projection of reserves.

But with the Presidents Day holiday the next Monday, the situation persisted for four days.

The error was significant enough so that when business reopened on Tuesday, the Fed moved quickly to add reserves to the banking system. On Tuesday, customer repurchase agreements totaled \$1.5 billion and on Wednesday, \$2 billion.

The operations helped reduce upward pressure on funds. They traded Thursday and Friday at 6.25 percent versus Wednesday's average of 6.79 percent and Tuesday's average of 6.9 percent.

Economists noted that the Fed made clear in the minutes of the Dec. 15-16 Federal Open Market Committee Meeting and the January 5 FOMC telephone conference, released Feb. 12, that it would return to the policy before the October market collapse of targeting borrowings rather than fed funds to maintain monetary policy.

"After the crash, the borrowings got confused," said David Wysz of Data Resources Inc. Now that the market has calmed down, he added, the borrowings are easier to

control.

control.

Friday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4:00 P.M. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year. Via The Associated Press.

Table of stock prices for various companies including A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z.

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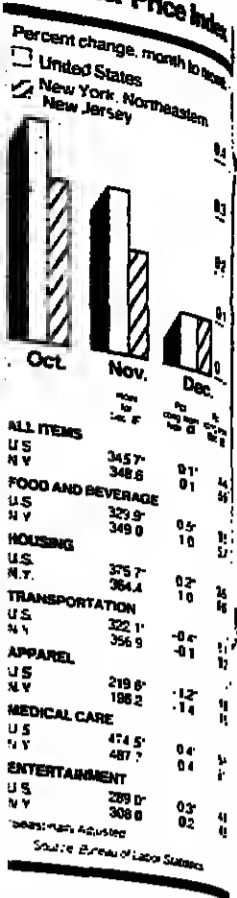
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Advertisement for WEA (Winter Olympics) featuring an Olympic logo and text: Expanded Sports Coverage for the WINTER OLYMPICS in the HT.

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page, partially cut off, containing text and graphics.

Living Decline



assures the value of the output of goods and services... while most economists agree that income and consumption items, other analysts...

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down sections.

Excuse My Spelling By Frances Hansen. A crossword puzzle with a grid and clues.

PEANUTS comic strip panels showing characters talking about philosophy.

BLONDIE comic strip panels showing a character at a political meeting.

BEEBLE BAILEY comic strip panels showing a character in a suit.

ANDY CAPP comic strip panels showing a character with a guitar.

WIZARD OF ID comic strip panels showing a character in a suit.

REX MORGAN comic strip panels showing a character in a suit.

GARFIELD comic strip panels showing Garfield and Odie.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down sections.

Crossword puzzle grid with clues for Across and Down sections.

THE BOOK AND THE BROTHERHOOD. By Iris Murdoch. 607 pages. \$19.95. Viking Inc., 40 West 23d Street, New York, N.Y. 10010.

BOOKS. less as a leaping dog. He is the catalyst for almost all the book's events—broken marriages, violence, emotional confrontation.

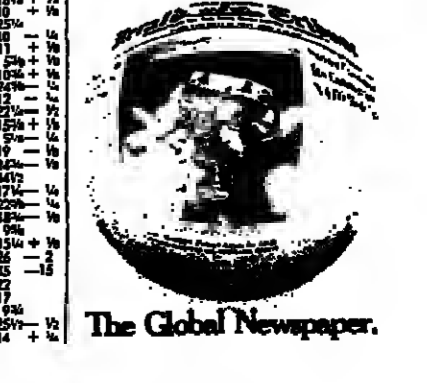
World Stock Markets. Table with columns for various cities (Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, etc.) and stock indices.

DENNIS THE MENACE comic strip panels showing Dennis and his dog.

WEATHER. Table with columns for Europe, Asia, North America, Middle East, Oceania, and Latin America.

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle. A grid with numbers and letters.

Market Closed. The stock market in Hong Kong was closed Friday for a holiday. Includes a small table of market data.



PEOPLE

A Postscript on Salinger

After losing a court battle for the right to publish an unauthorized biography of J.D. Salinger by Ian Hamilton, Random House says it will publish "a substantially new book" about the reclusive author...

Martha Graham returned to her New York dance studio this week to oversee rehearsals after recuperating from a brief bout with fatigue. Graham, 93, entered a New York hospital last month...

The former double agent Harold (Klan) Philby appeared on national Soviet television Thursday. Philby, 75, was interviewed for 10 minutes on a program dedicated to the British author Graham Greene...

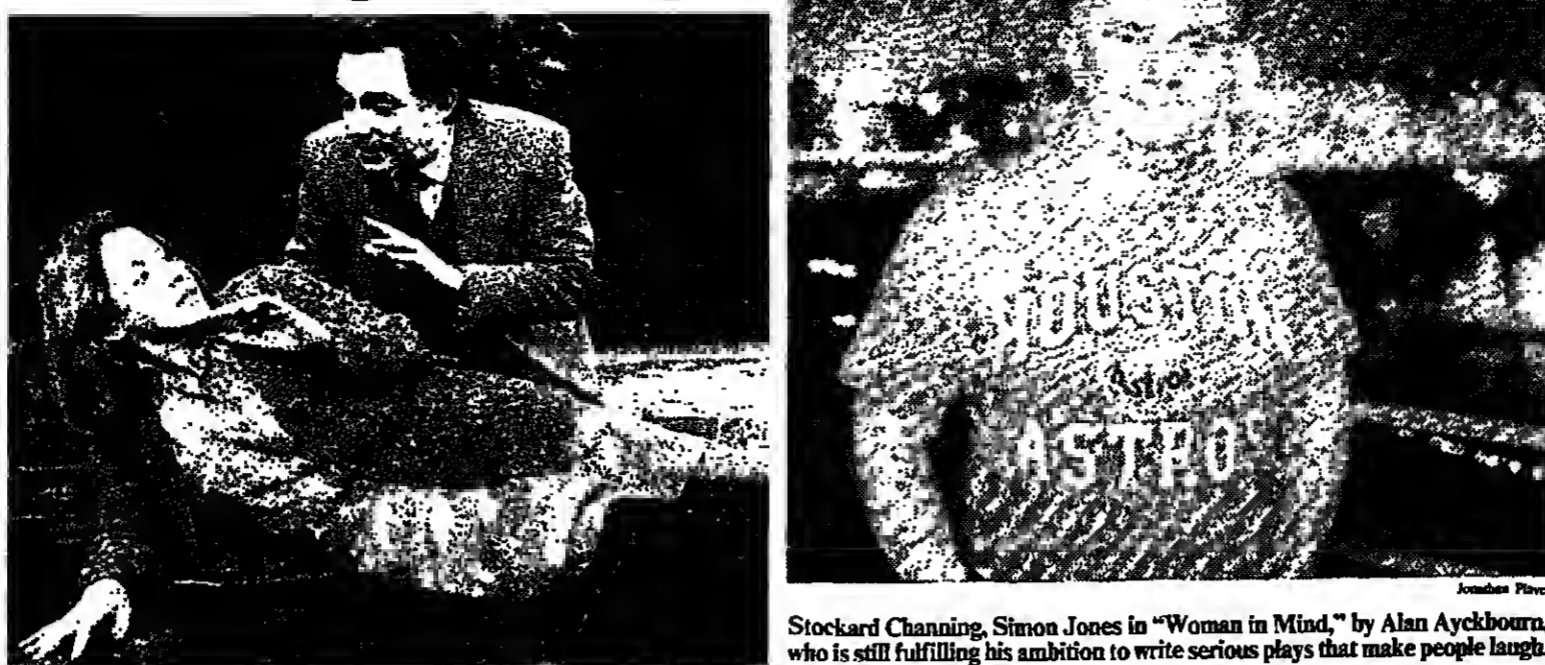
The French Association of Tourism Journalists awarded its Cactus Prize to Donna Tuttle, under secretary for travel and tourism at the U.S. Department of Commerce...

Wole Soyinka, the 1986 Nobel literature prize winner, has been appointed as president of Nigeria's road safety service. Soyinka, a university professor, had held a similar position in the southwestern Nigerian state of Oyo.

Ayckbourn's Stage Recipe

By Benedict Nightingale

HE'S successful, he's rich. At the age of 48, he's had 30 of his plays professionally produced, 25 of them in London, and many of those in countries beyond his native England...



Stockard Channing, Simon Jones in "Woman in Mind," by Alan Ayckbourn, who is still fulfilling his ambition to write serious plays that make people laugh.

Take Ayckbourn's "Woman in Mind," which just opened at the Manhattan Theatre Club. A minor accident propels its main character, the frustrated wife of a small-town vicar, into hallucination...

I wanted to write a first-person narrative, explains Ayckbourn. "It plays like a film, through the lens of a handheld camera. A play that would do the very thing one is careful to avoid as a dramatist. That is, break the rules, undermine normal logic, slowly rob the situation of reality..."

Ayckbourn also wanted to contrast a drab domesticity with the glamour of fantasy, and suggest a counterpoint between the two. "I thought it would be fun to write about a woman who invented a dream family because her own was so disappointing and so boring. And I wanted to introduce the sort of imaginary people we'd all like to know, however much we may deny it..."

ional suburb where Ayckbourn has set his comedy after why comedy. There's a dull, plodding doctor, there's Susan's dull, incompetent sister-in-law, and there's her dull, unimaginative husband...

And there's her dull, unimaginative husband, whose most maddening trait is that, as a clergyman, he seems to have God on his side. "It's like being in a padded cell," says Ayckbourn.

The contrast between his self-righteous complacency and her repressed fury is a source of the play's humor, and one very characteristic of Ayckbourn. His work thrives on juxtaposition.

played Susan in London. "Ten seconds before the end," replied Ayckbourn. They never quite achieved that; but they did notice that the laughter became warmer, more nervous, and also more single-sex, as the evening proceeded.

That's disorienting, and meant to be. Indeed, it's doubly disorienting, since there's a point in the play when the audience, having become accustomed to the existence of quite separate "real" and "fantasy" characters, is suddenly asked to accept their intermingling and increasing interaction.

Marriage, according both to the Ayckbourn philosophy in general and to "Woman in Mind" in particular, is pretty much what the late A.P. Herbert called it: holy deadlock.

Two more of his plays are due in London in the months ahead. One of these, "Henceforward," is about a self-obsessed composer pursuing his mad musical experiments in a grim and violent Britain of the future.

More than a thousand people, mostly from show business, packed three salerooms at Christie's auction house in London Thursday for 34 paintings by Noel Coward...

Enzo Ferrari, the grand old man of automobile racing, turned 90 this week. Declining any formal celebration and rejecting television coverage, Ferrari marked the milestone by sitting down to lunch Wednesday with his 1,700 workers...

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